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PAUL R. SHIPMAN. Editors.

AGENTS. , Caseyville. J. M. Lambdin, Hopkins town. Iniston, Crab Orchard.

Geo. S. Savage, Mil. J. L. Magee, Cynther.

Thos. R. Taylor, Le

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1663. We had intended, but have neglected,

publish a pamphlet addressed by the Hon. E. W. Gantt, of Arkansas, to the people of that State, setting forth to them in strong terms nat the rebellion is a failure, and advising nem to submit to the laws and make peace with the Government at Washington. The mphlet contains many things deserving the ention of the whole country, South and rth. It will have no little effect in Europe. We first knew Mr. Gantt as a poet. A!ough his profession was the law, he sent us eral poetical productions many years ago om Arkadelphia, Arkansas. He was elected Congress at the last Congressional election n that State, and, up to the time of the breakng out of the rebellion, he was a Union man. soon afterwards went into the rebel army, nd, in the course of his military experience. as twice taken prisoner. He has seen and ard a great deal on both sides and has en enough to understand and appreciate

at he sees and hears. He is an intelligent,

me genius. He is now within the Federal

le, and brave man, with just pretension

nes in Arkansas.

In the Journal of yesterday we pubed in full the official documents called rth by the Maryland election. The case as sented by those documents is plainly one inexcusable encroachment by the national borities on the rights and dignity of a ate of the Union. It is indeed a very flant and alarming case of this description. e State of Maryland is loyal. The authoriof Maryland are loyal. The loyalty of unimpeached and unimp is is acknowledged on all hands Moreer, the constitution and laws of Maryland, far as the rebel power is concerned, are in estructed operation. Yet the election in ryland was held not under the constitution laws of the State but under the military ers of the national au horities; and this only without consultation with the State rities but in disregard of their solemn trampled wantonly into the dust by the heel of the military power of the Union. national authorities instead of protecting State voluntarily degraded it. They de crately interfered, in contempt alike of the ws of Maryland and of the protest of her rities, for the purpose of securing the mph of the radical Unionists and the deeat of the conservative Unionists. Of course his purpose was accomplished. The election as nothing more or less than a bitter mock-

ari received the universal approval of the ervatives of the country. His action in case of Maryland will receive as it deserves universal condemnation. The Presient in the latter case has reversed with a venoce the course he took in the former cas his point is worthy of particular notice. The dicals of Missouri called on the President to erfere in their behalf by a change of policy hich he might have made without positively ringing the laws of the State. The Pres

ent refused their demand: and justly refused The radicals of Maryland, however, called the President to interfere in their behalf setting at defiance the laws of the State nd of the Union, and he promptly granted e demand. The President declined to modihis own policy at the solicitation of the souri radicals; but at the solicitation of Maryland radicals he unbesitatingly set de the constitution itself as though it ere the emanation of his own will. ow is this? What is the explanaon of this remarkable difference? Is it mple caprice? Or has the President reted of his action in the case of Missouri? did he look upon the game in Missouri as t worth the candle, while he looked upon e game in Maryland as worth several cans of the most expensive kind? Be this as may, certain it is, that, emancipation havg been decreed already in Missouri, and ngressmen being already elected there, the ame in that State was one in which the Present had everything to lose and nothing to ain by interfering, whereas in Maryland the me involved not only the immediate sucss or defeat of emancipation in the State, t the ascendency of the radical party in the at Congress of the Union. Such is unde ably the fact. How significant it may be, spects the point under notice, we shall

ot presume to determine. One thing, however, we will venture to add n this point; and that is the following exact from a speech delivered by Governor ates in the city of New York on the evening f the 29th ult. Governor Yates, as our readers know, is the official head of Mr. Lincoln's

Mr. Lincoln did not travel fast enough fo im; and yet it was not in the counsels of rovidence that he should have travelled fas-r. When he telegraphed to him arging him o radical measures, Mr. Lincoln's response to

m by telegraph was—like that of Moses to e murmuring Israelites at the Red Sea— lick, bold still, and see the salvation of he date of this extraordinary correspondence

ut, if we were to hazard a conjecture on the bject, we should say that the correspondence ust have taken place while the case of Misari was undetermined and before the case of Maryland had come up for determination, the overnor in his urgent entreaty having his ye on what he apprehended the President ould do in the former case, and the President in his pious response having his eye on what he intended to do in the latter case. It cer tainly wears that look to the country. Indeed. we think the injunction to "Dick" comprises the whole philosophy of Mr. Lincoln's socalled management of the radicals. It is true, he has frequently called upon them to "hold il," but only, if we may be pardoned for pting his profanity, that they might with the ter certainty "see the salvation of God. Mr. Lincoln has never curbed the eagerness of the radicals without stimulating their hope at the same time; and he has never stimulated their hope without gratifying it sooner or later. For this among other grave offences he will be indged ere long at the bar of the nation.

Surely the grave offence he has just commit-

ted against the State of Maryland and the Union forms but a miserable preparation for his appearance before that august tribunal.

A private letter from Gen. Thomas to Gen. Burnside has been captured and published by the rebels. It is dated at Chattanooga, Oct. 20, and opens with this charac-

GENERAL: I regret to have to inform you that General Rosecrans was relieved from duty with this army yesterday, and that I have been placed in command.

The Lexington Observer says, with great truth: "There is evidently not in the Federal army a more unassuming or modest officer than General Thomas, whilst perhaps there is not as to fear imaginary danger. one better qualified for any position in which he may be placed. The above extract from his captured private letter is simply in keep- or not. The evidence, so far as we have any, ing with noble conduct upon his part on uctantly assumed the command of the Army of the Cumberland to the displacement of Rosecrans, though the supersedure was alike | conspiracy, would have telegraphed as he did gratifying to the army and nation. Another to the British Minister at Washington, for it instance of his modesty and courtesy to a can hardly be supposed that he is particularly brother officer occurred last year when a chance for promotion was presented to him. Whilst General Buell was preparing at Louis- | been going on among persons within his own ville to move against Bragg, the President proposed to supersede him with General urging that General Buell should be retained as best fitted for the command. From the | had reason to regard as actual and dangerous, battle at Mill Springs to the bloody field of has instituted vigorous measures, in reference Chickemauga, Gen. Thomas has proved him- to the matter, with a view to prevent the vioself a discreet, brave, and successful com- lation of British neutrality. He would not mender, and is now perhaps looked to more have sent warning to Washington and taken hopefully by the country than any General on the Federal side."

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY BOUND FOR CANAAN.-Edwin De Leon, a rebel agent in of would be absurd. We are by no means cerwhich was intercepted by the capture of a its master-spirits were shrewd and energetic, blockade-runner, after pleading with Jeff Da- it not improbably might, but for the interposivis to take care of his health, says: "for every day has convinced me more and more that we have no Joshua to take your place longer secrecy was perhaps all that the conand lead us into Canaan, if that place were spirators needed. At any rate the conspiracy,

We do not know why De Leon wishes to naan," unless he is reminded of "that place" by the Southern experience that "Jordan is a upon glad occasions than laugh upon sad ones. hard road to travel." But we assure Mr. De Leon that Canaan is quite "vacant" enough for the Southern Confederacy, and it has a prophetic curse upon it that makes it a very | Chase,&c.,&c. These papers laugh at that—perproper retreat for the rebels. They need no heps justly, perhaps unjustly. They speak of one Joshua to lead them. There are regular lines of the alleged conspirators as a school-master, of steamers and packets that run to Alexan- another as a tailor, and another as a washerdria and Beyrout. Let the rebels go and en- woman. The "school-master" is the School joy Caanan, now that it is vacant. They have made their own territory a wilderness of sin.

DAUGHTER.-We learn that a man, supposed assured that she was a washer-woman only to be concerned in the murder of Mrs. Blunk for the cccasion-a pseudo-washer-woman. and her daughter, was arrested on Sunday The assumed calling might give her acnight, at Shepherdsville. It is believed that cess where, in the character of a rebel robbery instigated the villain to commit the sympathizer, she could not go. Govern-Mrs. Blunk was the mother of Mr. E. W. the Army of the Potomac as a poor, infirm Blunk, one of the conductors on the Louis- old pedlar. Spies notoriously go everywhere ville, New Albany, and Chicago Railroad, in all sorts of low disguises; and the Editor, and of Mrs. W. A. Tabler, of that city. In who, upon hearing of their arrest, assumes the horror of its atrocity, this is one of the that they are exactly what they have premost cold-blooded murders ever committed in tended to be, is either very heedless or very this vicinity. It is sincerely hoped that all silly. The most that we know in regard to the parties engaged in it will be arrested and the alleged conspiracy in Ohio is, that a Grand brought to speedy and condign punishment. Jury, after investigating the affair, has found Mr. Blunk and Mrs. Tabler have the sincere a true bill against the alleged conspirators. sympathies of their many friends in their terri- This assuredly has more weight than the ble affliction. Mrs. Blunk and her daughter laughs of Editors who know nothing est. The rights and dignity of the State | were well known and highly esteemed by a about the matter. Let the persons accused wide circle of acquaintances, and their tragi- have a fair trial-no more, no less. many households.

> The Confederates are arming some lately-raised regiments with a new weapon, which is described as consisting of a keen two-edged steel blade, like a large bowie-knife, near a foct and a half long, with a sickle-like hook, foct and a half long, with a sickle-like nova, foct and a half long, with a sickle-like nova, very sharp, bending back from the socket. Chicago Times,

Times, you are behind yourself; that is, you are behind the times. The weapon you speak of is no new one. It was used extensively soon after the beginning of the rebellion. Hundreds of specimens were picked up on the field of Sailoh, and two of them were The bowie-knife blade spoken of is attached

to a strong staff about eight feet long. DRAFT EXEMPTIONS .- The enormous number of drafted men who escaped military duty by reason of physical infirmity has produced a change in the regulations of the Provost Marshal General. A new list of causes of exemption is published, in which the catalogue of available maladies is considerably reduced. Near sighted people are not to be exempted. But excessively fat men are. So we may expect a good many fellows to betake themselves to eating more enormously than ever And probably some will stuff out their abdomens as Hacket does his when he plays Falstaff.

The New York News asks whether it would be the triumph of the principle of selfgovernment if the rebels should submit for the purpose of avoiding starvation. Just as much' certainly as if they should submit to the power of ball and bayonet. In either case it would be submission from physical necessity or pressure.

We are not fighting to prove a principle. We assume the principle and are fighting to maintain it. The prick of a bayonet proves no more than a pang of hunger does.

A correspondent undertakes to rebuke for making light of Southern hunger. God knows we couldn't do it but for the fact that the rebels know very well how they could procure an abundance of food but are too obstinate and revengeful to adopt the means.

Let not our armies talk about going into winter quarters. Let them go into the

take place in one year. 'Tis a good while to wait.

Russia has been true to us, though she may not have been true to the Pole.

[For the Louisville Sunday Journal.] THE HOMELESS. BY LIZZIE CONWELL SMITH. Out on the river the night grows deep,

And the dim shore seems so lone, Valle the waves at its feet sob out in their sle And the wild March winds make mean; And home-lights over the land I see Shine cheerly-but not for me! And there are faces as young as mine That look on these starless skies, With lips that the glad smiles overshine And love in the happy eyes;

And a mother's voice at their side may be-But no mother speaks to me! The glad fire shines on the pictured wall, And over each happy face, and home's sweet influence hallows all The airs of the sacred place; There, love's dear hand with its care is fre But who will take care of me?

Grow tender with thoughts of some saint above Or solemn with thoughts of God. Oh, dear to love's angels Home must be-But there is no home for me!

Still the sad night hides the wave apart, But a dear voice speaks to my wailing heart-

Her voice, to the angels known— "Oh child, be faithful," it says to a "And God will take care of thee." Though motherless, homeless, in the earth And alone with its night of grief,
y soul shall climb to a heavenly birt
By the hands of love's best belief!

While Mother my guardian saint will be, And God will take care of me, apon the wrong end of a spear.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1863. We observe a strong disposition

to sneer at and endeavor to ridicule the idea of a conspiracy on the part of rebels and rebel-sympathizers in Canada to capture authorities, and the following confession Johnson's Island, release the rebel prisoners, elicited from them: destroy Buffalo, Sandusky, &c., and make a raid upon the commerce of Lake Erie. We are not disposed to countenance mere fictions, but there is as little sense in rejecting realities as in embracing chimeras. Irrational scepticism is as much a weakness as irrational belief. To be blind to actual danger is as silly

We con't know whether such a conspiracy in Canada as has been spoken of existed there is in the affirmative. It is very improbable had not been in possession of proof or exceedingly strong evidence of the existence of a sensitive or easily scared on our account. Certainly his means of ascertaining what has territory have been far better than those of ting us on our guard against a plot which he with him. trouble at home but for strong evidence of

danger. It may be said that a plot like that spoken Europe, in a confidential letter to Jeff Davis, tain as to that. If the plot was real, and if tion of the Governor-General of Canada, have had serious and even fearful results. A little if it existed, was not wilder or more preposterous than the rebellion itself. We have

We may here say a word or two as to the plot, said to have been recently concocted in Ohio, for the release of the prisoners at Camp Commissioner of Ohio. The "tailor" is a rich and influential merchant-tailor of Cincinnati, whose ardor and alacrity in the ARREST OF ONE OF THE MEN IMPLICATED rebel cause have, as we know, long been no-THE MURDER OF MRS. BLUNK AND HER torious. As for the "washer-woman," we are urder. The New Albany Ledger says that or Wise's son came within the lines of

> The notorious abolitionist and ruffian Montgomery has come to hard words with some of his sable pets in the South. The sigh of Lysander in Midsummer-Night's Dream belongs to all shades of the passion:

Ah me! for aught that ever I could read, Could ever hear by tale or history, The course of true love never did run smooth.

The particular obstruction just encountered by the course of Montgomery's true love for the negro appears to be a refusal on the part of his black Zouaves to receive their pay unless the Government will put them on a par with their white comrades. Such we understand to be the obstruction, and certainly here are the breakers which surge about it, in the shape of a speech from Montgomery to his

You ought to be glad to pay for the privilege of fighting, instead of squabbling about money. You are a race of slaves. A few years ago your fathers worshipped snakes and crocodiles in Africa. Your features partake of a beastly character. Your religious exercises in this camp are a mixture of barbarism and Christianity. I am disgusted with the mean low habits you have learned from the mean, low habits you have learned from the low whites. I hear them say to you, "Bally boys, bully boys, don't take this pay." What do they mean by this? Do you mean to bully the Government out of your money, or that you are stubborn as bulls? Education expends the brain and improves the features. Your features can be improved. Your beauty cannot recommend you. Your yellow faces are evidences of rascality. You should get rid of this bad blood. My advice to you is, the lightest of you must marry the blackest woman. mean, low habits you have learned from the

What effect this little fit of love spleen pro duced on its objects we have not learned though doubtless it produced the usual effect of such fascinating paroxysms. The quarrel was pretty sharp, but it is no doubt made up ere now, and the course of Montgomery's true love is running as smooth as ever. An obstruction of this sort ought not to be heeded by a true lover.

It has been repeated y stated that Brig Gen. Neal Dow, a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, is to be exchanged for Brig. Gen. John Morgan. We cannot believe this possible. So long as there is no general exchange-so long as the great mass of prisoners on both sides are kept in confinement-for heaven's sake let not John Morgan be an exception. Rather let the exception, if there must be one, The next Presidential election will be almost any other officer now in the hands.

of the Federal authorities. We need not refer to what John Morgan has accomplished in the course of this rebellion He has been in many things unscrupulous, but he has been immensely effective. He has made his appearance here, there, and everywhere. He has inflicted twice as much injury upon Union men and the Union cause as any other officer of his grade connected with Bragg's army. He has been the terror of Federals and the boast and glory of the rebels. Why, then, when no exchanges are taking place, exchange him for Gen. Neal Dow? Who and what is Gen. Neal Dow? A very respectable officer, probably, but what are his achievements? We used to hear of him as a temperance lecturer in Maine, but when and

where has he done anything in the war? The exchange of John Morgan for Neal Dow would be an act of the most wretched stupidity and folly. And yet it may happen. There's no telling. There's scarcely any guess-

The original draft of Mr. Lincoln's preclamation has been sent to a fair to be sold for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. And what is to be done with the pen he usedand the pen wiper-and the inkstand-and the sand-box-and the table!

REBEL LACKS .- The rebels lack meat, they lack bread, they lack clothes, they lack shoes, they lack whiskey, they lack money, they lack credit, they lack recognition, they lack a good cause, and they lack a thousand other

things. They may well exclaim alack! If the rebels rely upon Northern Democratic aid, they will find themselves leaning

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER AT SHELBYVILLE-CONFESSION OF THE TWO SER-GEANTS-A REBEL PRISONER IMPLICATED,on the part of some of our contemporaries | The two Sergeants, Gibbs and Whittlesee, charged with the murder of Jas. M. Johnson, were yesterday brought before the military

> Gibbs states that Capt. Morris instructed him on leaving the camp, not to return to the town or camp with his prisoner. He denies. however, having committed the murder. He acknowledges that his statement that the prisoner was shot by guerillas was false. He also admits that he changed clothes with Welsh Jones, a rebel prisoner, who was stopping at the hotel in Shelbyville with Captain

Sergeant Whittlesee states that, when he left the camp, he was entirely ignorant of the other occasions. It will be seen that he rehim on the way that his orders were not to return to the town or camp with the prisoner. Whittlesee says that he tried to prevail upon Gibbs to refrain from murdering the prisoner, and partially succeeded, but, upon arriving at the bridge, Gibbs concluded that he would ride to town and confer further with Capt. Morris, which he did, and, at the same time, changed his clothing. He returned and met Editors in the United States a thousand miles | them at the edge of a woods, near the town, Thomas. The latter gracefully declined, away could be; and he, not satisfied with put- and shot the prisoner as they were passing

Whittlesee appears to believe that he was in duty bound to obey the orders of Capt. Morris, but, nevertheless, protested against committing the deed.

The prisoner James M. Johnson suspected the design of the sergeants, and asked them several times before they arrived at the bridge if they intended to murder him.

Welsh Jones, of Mercer county, the rebel prisoner above referred to, was arrested vesterday, and confined in the Military Prison. He is strongly suspected of being an accomplice. He presented himself at headquarters yesterday, and requested a pass to see Capt. Morris, stating that he had some business to transact with him. He was not reported by Capt. Morris to the authorities here, as he should have been, and the fact of his stopping see the Southern Confederacy "led into Ca- no objection to ridicule, but a laugh some times at the hotel with Capt. Morris, and changing comes in at the wrong place. Better weep clothes with Gibbs previous to the murder, casts suspicion upon him.

> Since the above was in type, a gentleman has called at our office, at the urgent solicitation of many of the citizens of Shelby county, and gives us the following details in addition

to what we have already published: The four soldiers detailed by Capt. Morris to arrest Mr. Johnson, arrived at his house between nine and ten o'clock on the night of the 11th. His family consists of a wife and six children, the eldest of which is only nine years of age, and they were all lying sick at the time. When informed that he was arrested by order of Captain Morris, he implored them not to take him, as Morris had not only threatened but sent him word that he intended to kill him, and he knew that was his design in arresting him. They tore him from his family, regardless of the tears and supplications of his wife and little children, who apprehended the fearful doom that awaited the unfortunate husband and father, and hurried him off, not even permitting him to take a last farewell of his beloved family.

They undoubtedly expected that Johnson would resist, when they could kill him with some show of justification; but in this they were disappointed: hence the return of Gibbs to the hotel for further instructions. Mr. Johnson stated on his death-bed that during their march to the bridge, three of the soldiers fell back, at intervals, and seemed to be in consultation. He could hear their whispers, and felt that his fate was sealed.

to the proprietor of the hotel that a sergeant would report to him some time that night, and he must admit him. The sergeant returned about twelve o'clock, and reported to Captain Morris in his room, after which he mounted his borse and left in great haste, going in the direction of the bridge, where the murder was committed in about fifteen minutes after.

A telegraphic despatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Tennessee, dated yesterday, states that Major-General Sherman was in the quarters of Gen. Thomas, having made the junction of his entire corps with Grant's right. Strong forces were left at intermediate points as Sherman advanced, and everything is prepared for active work before many days.

[For the Sunday Journal.] ATLANTIS. The ancients believed that the great island Atlan, with its fruitul soil, its many cities, its improved disvarming population, suddenly disappeared beath the Atlantic.

Deep in the heart of the rolling main. Far down from the plunging motion
of the strong typhoon and the wrecking wave, There are sights as sad and scenes as fair

As any that gleam in the upper air,
If only thither we might descend
And through those solitudes take our way,
And through those realms of darkness wend As through a city we walk by day, b, it is pitiful how they lie O'erstrowing the vales of that nether clime Alabaster domes and porphyry walls
And temples coated with dull sea-slime For, in that dim world where none may stray

For, in that dim world where none may stray And visit again the world of day, There are piles of di-mends and virgin gold, And coffers that guard a wealth untold; There are bulwa ks strong and cities wast Unrocked by the bidow, unswept by the blast; But their halls are silent as silent may be Far down in the dusk of the peaceful sea: And whatever of weath or fear or mirth, Whatever of grief may have there kad birth, Whatever of triumph has sounded there, Of vengeance grim or of dead despair, There is silence in their place, and now, For the sufferer's and the reveller's brow There's a wreath of sea-weed rank and cold Trailing round in many a wet, green fold;
A strange, wild wreath for the conqueror's bro
But the rage of the battle is over now! There are statues of silver and precious brass, And you stop to gaze as along you pass.

A power comes forth to arrest your pace
From the human look of each fixed face.
There are shining altars and costly shrines That gleam with the wealth of a thousand mine The steps untrodden, the ashes unstrown, And the sacred urn by the wave o'erthrown The ritual ended, the fires all dim, And the eating rust on the censer's rim There are towering arches and long arcades And great rotundas and colonades,
Whose massy friezes and polished flutes
Are shaded by pendulous leaves and fruits;
And what are these, like fresh young flowers, That never drink of the soft June showers, Whose purple, crimson, and golden hues Are never freshened by falling dews? There are turrets and spires that dimly glov Through the gloom of those silent realms below Through the gloom of those shell realms below.

And ivory couches in royal halls,
With tapestry floating from pearly walls;
There are trappings of steeds and helmets and swords
Emblems of dynasties, mitres of lords,
With breastplates, catapults, greaves, and shields,
And trophies reaped from a thousand fields.
But the rage of the battle forever is o'er;
The tramp of the charger is heard no more: The tramp of the charger is heard no more; The warrior has sunk to his last long rest,

He has gone from the field to a nameless g Far down in the heart of the peaceful way There many a stately navy welters With the silver of crumbling sands o'erstrown. That sways with a weird and gentle motion By eye unmarked and to man unknown; Strange plants in ser; entine lustre flow O'er the slanting deck and the brazen prow, And ever a giant shadow falls

The weed on his brow and the wave on his breast;

And moves like night through those watery bow as the shark descends through his yielding halls, And the Titan bulk of the sword-fish lowerse; So, with many a city and tower and town, Atlantis, stricken and hurried down Neath the fires of a fiercer thunder war Than stilled the bells of Savannah la Mar From memory torn and locked from day, Hath slept while centuries rolled away; And whatever of wrath or fear or mirth, Whatever of tears may have there had birth, They have passed like a morning cloud, and no What a wreath there is for the reveller's brow And a million keels cut the yielding tide As over its golden tomb they glide, And never dream of the geras that shine The groves that wave or the domes that rise

And from the dim sea-caverns pine

For one sweet glance at the banished skies.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1863.

We are requested to call the attention of prepaying in full every description of mail matter sent by them. If you are not certain about the weight of a package it is but little trouble to ask your Postmaster to test it on his scales. This will save both time and money to the soldier and relieve the postal officers of a great source of annoyance. To illustrate: At present Nashville, Tenn., is the point where the mails for Gen. Grant's army centre: thence they are taken by military conveyance to the different corps. The postal law forbids Postmasters suffering any mail upon which postage is due leaving their custody before that postage be paid. A package or letter for a soldier at Chattanooga is received at Nashville "due 6 cents." It is there detained until a notice can be sent to the front, the soldier found, and the siz cents forwarded to the Postmaster; and all this delay is occasioned by some careless friend at home who neglects to pay the proper post-

Papers in the Western and Northwestern States are requested to give this a place in

The Black Hole of Calcutta has now

found a rival in the horrors of a captivity in

Richmond, and the sufferings of Christians

captured in the Barbary States will be forgotten when history records the shameful treatment of our prisoners in Libby Prison, which is a filthy tobacco warehouse fitted up for the reception of such Federal soldiers as unfortunately fall into the hands of the Confederates. We have had intimations from time to time since the rebellion first broke out of the barbarities inflicted upon our brethren in that vile den, but we have been loath to believe them, until we are no longer able to overlook the array of evidence. It is beyond dispute that the kitchen where miserable rations are prepared for the prisoners is directly contiguous to the morgue, where dead bodies are left, as we are told by one who has given his personal experience, "until a sufficient number has accumulated to make it worth while to remove them, or until the stench becomes too unbearable for the rebels themselves to endure." Another authority tells us that into two rooms on the floor above, without water closets or any convenience, four hundred men are crowded: and so badly lighted are these long narrow spaces that it is impossible to read, in the centre, in the clearest daylight. These rooms are never deaned, the prisoners are not permitted to go out, on any pretext whatever, from the time they enter, and any one may imagine the stench and horrible filth to which brave and honorable soldiers are condemned. The common fare is half a ration of bread and a mess of cow peas or black beans, and recently a Richmond journal coolly proposed to cut down this slender allowance and to "starve the d-d Yankees." These brutalities are committed in the full knowledge that every rebel prisoner receives the same fare as his captors and that large, commodious, and well ventilated places of confinement have been prepared for them. We hardly know what our Government can do to ameliorate the sad fate of our captive soldiers. We cannot propose retaliation, for every principle of humanity revolts at such an idea, and could we find a wretch abject enough to carry it out we might apply to him the language of Faulconbridge to Hubert in King John:

ing John:

—— If thou didst but consent
To this most cruel act, do but despair,
And if thou want'st a cord, the smullest thread
That ever spider twisted from her womb
Will serve to strangle thee; a rush will be
A beam to hang thee on; or wouldst thou drown,
Put but a little water in a spoon,
And it shal be as all the ocean
Enough to stifle such a villain up.

If the rebels cannot treat their prisoners parole them, they had better not take prison ers. They had better kill at once all who fall into their hands. This, to be sure, would be assassination, but of a less inhuman and revolting sort than that which they are now perpetrating. It is attested by all evidence that the inmates of the accursed Libby, after remaining there a short time, are uniformly reduced to such a condition that restoration to health is a physical impossibility. All of them either die in prison, or, if released, go forth looking like spectres from graveyards, to perish after a brief period. Think of thousands of our fellow-countrymen, brave soldiers, starved, frozen, haddled, bitten, and poisoned. Our Government, it seems, has instructed Commissioner Meredith to ask from Commis sioner Ould permission to send to the prisoners at Richmond food and raiment. Leave will and something is said about the intrigue and very likely be granted, and then will be presented the spectacle of the Federal Government supplying not only the rebel prisoners in its hands but the Federal prisoners in rebel hands. If the rebel Confederacy is reduced to such straits that it must submit before the eyes of all the world to such an exhibition, it | door to secure his retreat. He has doubtless is conquered, and all mankind, if honest-

minded, would say so. But if the Confederate authorities should refuse to grant us permission to feed and clothe these prisoners in the prisons of their capital, what is to be done to ameliorate their condition, which is fearful beyond endurance? We cannot retaliate, but we can avenge, by filling the armies of the Union, and making a determined crusade against the incarnate fiends at Richmond, as all Christian nations joined in putting down the cruelties of Tunis, Tripoli, and Algiers. When we reflect upon the fiendish malice which is practised at the Libby Prison and Belle Isle, the wan forms of our brethren reduced by sickness and starvation, covered with vermin, and reeking in filth, come like the pleading tones of another Peter the Hermit, to arouse us all to gird on our armor and to launch the curse of Christendom against the infidels to humanity, who have forgotton all the ties of our common ancestry, and are acting with all the vindictiveness of the hosts of hell. Every blow upon the head of rebellion is a blow struck to liberate our captive friends, and every recruit to the army of the Union is a soldier in the most holy cause that ever stirred the world's great heart, and thrilled it to its deepest centre.

Maximilian's Duchess is said to be of surpassing beauty. A correspondent of the London Times, describing an audience, says the members of the deputation were struck with amazement when they heard her, beaming with beauty and freshness, keep up the conversation in the purest Castilian. The enthusiasm of these gentlemen reached the highest pitch, for, on leaving the presence, one of them declared that "the very sight of this incomparable Princess would be worth to her august husband an army of forty thousand men; and that there was not a single partisan of Juarez who, at the aspect of the Archduchess Charlotte, would not become an enthusiastic imperialist." The Emperor Napoleon will be very glad to hear this, though he may regret he did not know it before, for it would have saved him the thousands who have perished by disease or by the hands of the enemy. The age of chivalry has not yet passed away. It has abandoned Europe, but only to take refuge in Mexico.

The Richmond Whig says that Mr. Lincoln has removed the most formidable General in the United States from the head of the Army of the Cumberland and put two fools in his place. If a fool could accomplish against the rebels what Grant has accomplished, what couldn't a wise man do?

There is likely to be no mincing among the rebels. The Richmond Whig says "it is useless for our people to mince words," and it might have added that they have no meat to

strongly to our battering down Fort Sumpter.

We'll build it again,

Brazil, it is well known, has persisted in refusing to facilitate the commerce of other nations with Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and New of the friends of the soldiers to the importance | Grenada, by opening the Amazon river to free navigation. This has necessarily awakened inquiry as to other means of accomplishing equally advantageous results to one or more of these countries, by giving them water communication with the Atlantic Ocean, and the Philadelphia Bulletin says this inquiry has resulted in the selection of another vast stream further to the northward than the Amazon, and without all the facilities which would have been offered by that stream, but with sufficient to answer partially the demands of commerce. This stream is the Orinoco, which ranks nearly in size and importance with the Amezon and Plata, and is about sixteen hundred miles in length, more than one half of which is navigable. The area of its basin is two hundred and fifty-two thousand square miles, and in its extended course it absorbs the waters of no less than four hundred navigable rivers. One hundred miles from the sea it is about four miles in width, and nearly six hundred miles from its mouth is about three miles wide. The main stream and its tributaries water not only the entire Republic of Venezuels, but traverse in their multitudinous ramifications several of the provinces of New Grenada, many of them irrigating at their source sections of country also watered by Brazilian streams. The rains which prevail from April to October swell the Orinoco to such a degree that large parts of the delta are immersed, and in one confined place the water has been known to rise one hundred and twenty feet above its ordinary level; but in October it begins to subside, and decreases

regularly until the month of March. By the treaty recently made with Venezuela, guaranteeing to vessels sailing under the flag of the United States the same privileges as vessels sailing under her own flag, giving them the same rights, bounties, &c., and also extending to our citizens all the personal rights of her own citizens, and exempting them from all military service or contributions, the free navigation of the Orinoco and its tributaries is secured, and the present enlightened Government of Venezuela not only consents to the exploration of the river by the Government of the United States, and for the benefit of American commerce, but offers its protection and co-operation to the exploring party as soon as it may be ordered. The mineral wealth of the section of country traversed by these rivers has always been proverbial. Gold, which in some mines is said to possess a fineness superior to that of California or Australia, quicksilver, silver, copper, iron, and coal are among the attractive products which await American enterprise to delve and American ships to transport them to more extensive and liberal markets. The natural products are also valuable and numerous. Among them are mahogany, ebony, Brazil wood, fus tic, lignumvitæ, caoutchouc, and every variety of ornamental woods and dye woods, palm oil, sassafras, copaivia, Peruvian bark, vanilla, sarsaparilla, cotton, coffee, tobacco, cochineal, indigo, cocoa, &c. Cotton grows with but little taxation to the energies or time of the cultivator, and much of it is said to be equal to the famous Sea Island cotton of South Carolina. A new field will, therefore be opened for this important staple, which must prove of vast advantage to the whole world. The importance of the projected exploration cannot be estimated, and the people of the western and northwestern countries of South America, which are now cut off from Atlantic communication with the rest of the world, will await with anxious anticipation the day when Yankee enterprise and Venezuelan courtesy and foresight afford them an

The New York Journal of Commerce thinks that a new shuffle of the cards is evidently making by Louis Napoleon in carrying into effect his scheme for a Mexican monarchy. Heretofore Maximilian has been a marvel of excellence and greatness-just the man for Mexico. In fact, the Mexicans were asking for his appearance among them. Nothing too extravagant could be said in his behalf, and the throne-building enterprise with which his name has been associated. But now a change comes over the dream, so sudden and unexpected that conjecture will be busy in seeking for the true explanation. We are told on semi-official authority, emanating from the Tuilleries, that the choice of an Austrian Prince for Emperor is not popular in Mexico. ambition of "the Austrian party." The fact is that Maximilian attached some severe conditions to his acceptance, and they were perhaps intentionally insurmountable. Louis Napoleon is a sagacious monarch. He never enters a trap without keeping a guard at the always had before him the idea of a possibility that he may be compelled to abandon his Mexican folly. If he has not yet found reason to turn back, he may be persuaded to find it.

A lady writes to us that she curls her hair with our paper. We don't know whether she means this as a compliment or the reverse. She is welcome to curl her hair with the

Journal if she won't curl her lip at it. Henry Watterson, who has just retired from the editorship of the Chattanooga Rebel, remained in Washington till after the first battle of Bull Run, begging the administra-

tion for office. A Union General in Baltimore was making a speech when a fellow threw a rotten egg. The crowd turned upon the fellow and

beat him till he looked worse than his egg smelt. Several journals are insisting upon a material increase of the President's compensation. We fear there is greater need of the in-

An abolition paper speaks of the Journal as "a paper fit only to be damned." There's many a puppy dog that thinks the moon of no use except as a thing to bark at.

crease of the value of his services.

If any great artist wishes to get up a painting to be called the picture of desolation, he had better get the rebel Confederacy to sit

nes It is said, that, in consequence of Gen. Grant's late appointment, Gen. Halleck's occupation is gone. Well, a man should always follow his occupation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

We hope that the late victory on the

Rappahannock will not prove a barren one

but soon bring forth a whole family like it-

WASHINGTON, NOV. 18.

The Star of this evening says the last inormation from East Tennessee is that Longstreet is moving in that direction, and that
some skirmishing has already occurred between Burnside's outposts and the outposts of
Longstreet's advance. The exact position of Burnside's outposts is not known.

Some doubts are expressed as to the appointment of Gen. Foster in the place of Gen. appears in to-day's official Army Cazette.

The immense number of no Burnside, especially as no order to that effect The immense number of non-producing slaves in the South are fast becoming an incubave which the Emancipation Proclamation was not needed to banish. Over a million

slaves from the border States, now lest to the Confederacy, are huddled into Georgia aione to consume the subsistence which might oth-erwise sustain Bragg's army during the winerwise sustain Bragg's army during the winter. It is the opinion of menny, not only here, but at the South, that the army, being now deprived of all supplies from Texas, Tennessee, and Kentucky, will soon have no alternative but to aurrender to the necessities of hunger. Unless General Grant sees proper to force it to a new activity, which now seems probable, to give way under such a pressure would probably not be considered by the chivalry dishonorable. It would, at any rate, be deemed a kind of excuse for doing that to which the sword alone has not We don't see why Charleston objects so any rate, be deemed a kind of excuse for do-ing that to which the sword alone has not compelled them,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16. Advices from the front to day are unimpor-tant. Gen. Meade left Washington this morn-ing and reached headquarters this noon. Gens. Kilpatrick and Griffin also went to e front to-day. It is quite evident that the enemy is not

It is quite evident that the enemy is not going into winter quarters.

In the 3d army corps it has been ascertained that sixteen regiments have agreed to re-enlist in consideration of retaining their present or ganization; fifteen regiments, whose ranks have been greatly reduced by casualties, have agreed to re-enlist and be consolidated as one full regiment; six other regiments in the same come are willing to re-enlist as mounted ne corps are willing to re-enlist as mounted

A letter dated October 10th, from Lieut. Parnell, now confined in Libby prison, at Richmond, was received, stating that boxas of clothing and provisions forwarded to the prisoners at Richmond had reached there in a lety. Their only hope to escape starvation was through their friends sending them. was through their friends sending them sup-Ex-Congressman Casey, who has lately withdrawn from the contest for the Clerkship of the House, it is understood, will soon be appointed Military Governor of Mississippi,

for the purpose of reorganizing a loyal government there.

The experiment of furnishing supplies to our prisoners of war at Richmond has proved successful. Twenty-four thousand rations and five thousand full suits of clothing sent by the Government, and a large number of articles of convenience sent by the Sanitacy Commission, have been duly received and their Commission, nave dead and the safe reception acknowledged by responsible parties. These articles will be sufficient toplace our imprisoned friends in comparative

[To the Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, NOV. 16. The Navy Department has received infor-nation of another capture off Wilmington.

Particulars not received. George L. Ayer, agent for the sale of Confederate bonds, has been sent hither from the Army of the Potomac, and committed to the Old Capitol. Several other dangerous characters have also been sent to that prison.

Brig. Gen. C. K. Graham has been relieved by order of the Secretary of War from his command in the Army of the Potomac and directed to report to Gen. Butler.

Government has received information through our Consul at Monterey, that a few days before the capture of Brownsville by Gen. Banks, a large cargo of Eufeld rifles, enough to arm all the militia in the State,

anded there.

When the U. S. steamer Newbern was on her way to New York with a large number of rebel prisoners a plot was discovered to take the vessel from the officers and men, as there were less than 50 of them. The 150 rebels could have effected their design had it not been for the ingenuity of a naval officer, who, disguised as a sailor, discovered the plot in Meade, Griffin, and Kilpatrick went to the

front to-day. It is very evident that the army will not go into winter quarters at present. A bill will be introduced early at the next session of Congress to have the bounty to soldiers paid in monthly installments. Ad-ditional to their monthly pay this will make their pay \$30 a month instead of \$13. DETROIT, Nov. 17.
The steamer Water Witch is reported foun-

dered in the recent gale in Saginaw Bay. All on board are supposed to be lost. [Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] [Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

CHATTANOGGA, Nov. 17.

The rebels, last night, planted a battery on the south of the river above the city, and this morning, at daylight, opened a vigorous cannonnade on the camp of Col. Dan. McCook's brigade, lying just opposite, on the north bank. The enemy's guns were worked with great rapidity, but failed to do us much damage. Our artillerists were soon at work, and, in fifteen or twenty minutes, had silenced the enemy and compelled a hasty retreat.

The only man killed on our side was Chaplain Levi W. Sanders, of the 125th Illinois. The rebels on Lockout Mountain still prosecute the harmless amusement of firing the big gun. This morning a strong working party was discovered about midway of the slope, erecting a new work.

Supplies are rapidly pouring in. The weather is delightful, and the roads are in excellent condition. Boats come no higher up

cellent condition. Boats come no higher up than Kelley's Ferry, eight miles below the

General Hunter is here on a tour of inspecopportunity to come in business contact with General R. W. Johnson to-day assumed Rousseau has just retired. He has not yet elected a staff. He will endeavor to secure the services of his old staff officers.

ne services of ins old stall officers.

General D. S. Stanley, late Chief of Cavaly, has arrived, and taken command of Gen.

'almer's old division.

It is rumored that Gen. Palmer will decline
he command of the lath command of the lath the command of the 14th army corps.

WABHINGTON, Nov. 17.
On Sunday morning, the cavalry divisions of Gen. Kilpatrick, under command of Gen. Bustard, made a reconnoissance along the Bapid Ann to Raccoon Ford, to ascertain the truth or faisity of the report that the rebels were falling back on Gordonsville. When our cavalry approached, they were met by a few guns from the rebel intrenchments, but our guns soon silenced them. As a small number of rebel sharpshooters were seen in the lower rifle-pits, and soon afterwards a small body was discovered across the river. the command of the 14th army corps. small body was discovered across the river, which was too much swollen by the storm to justify crossing, the cavalry returned.

Information through a reliable channel from Washington is to the effect that two of the divisions of Hill's corps have left the Rapid Ann and gone South, but, whether to Tennessee to Fredericksburg, or to demonstrate on the flank of the Army of the Potomac, does

not yet appear. NEW YORK, NOV. 17.

The Herald has a letter from off Brazos the 5th, giving further particulars of the movements connected with General Banks's expedition. A successful reconnoissance of the whole Texas coast has been made by the gunboat Tennessee; also, of the mouth of the Rio Grande; the passes, bars, and the most valuable information as to the depth of water, &c., being obtained, as well as the views of the rebel works and force of Sabine Pass, Galveston, Brazos river, and other points. During NEW YORK, Nov. 17. the cruise, a small blockade-runer, with arms, ammunition, &c., from Havana, was captured, and another was captured. Firing was heard off Sabine Pass, supposed

be in honor of the arrival of Magruder. a grand movement. When in the act of starting, it was nipped in the bud by an order from the War Department countermanding

the movement.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 17.

The flag of truce boat arrived this evening, with three hundred and fifty Union soldiers from Richmond.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 16th contains the following: tains the following:
Charleston, Nov. 14.—The enemy's fire on Sampter continues steadily. Battery Gregg opened fire this afternoon on James Island and Fort Moultrie. Fort Lamar and Battery Simpkins replied. November 15.—The firing is about the same

From Thursday morning till Saturday at sundown, 1,523 mortar shells and rifle shots were fired at Sumpter.

The enemy's fire has ceased to be of any injury to the fort. There has been no firing to-day on James or Sullivan's Island. Our bat-

teries continue to keep up a slow fire on Gregg and the mortar batteries.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 15.—A large warehouse next to the Custom-house was destroyed by fire last night. The loss, which is heavy, consisted of cotton, clothing, and part of the cargo of the steamship Alliance, belonging to the State of North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 17. In the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, sitting at Alexandria, Judge Underwood this morning delivered an opinion on the case of the United States vs. Latham, under the confiscation act in which he confiscates the real estate of the defendant in fee simple. This decision gives an entirely different construction of the law as rendered by other courts.

We learn, from a gentleman just from Toronto, that Hon. Joshua R. Giddings has been arrested in Montreal, and held to bail in the sum of \$30,000, charged with kidnapping. NASHVILLE, Nov. 16.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 16.
Forty-five prisoners have arrived here, among them one Captain and three Lieutenants, captured by Major Fitzgibboo, of the 14th Michigan, at Lawrenceburg. The rebel Col. Cooper's force, which was routed at Lawrenceburg, is now endeavoring to cross the Tennessee river. The country around Columbia is now clear of guerillas.

On the 12th inst. Roddy's rebel cavalry crossed the Tennessee and came to Caligni, near Lynnville, on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, destroying two bridges and the trestle-work. All is quiet at the front.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 16. Visits of the commanding general to Was

have clashed, probably, but everything is now

The railroad is in running order to-day to the point where the army now is. The bridge over Passee's Run, near Culpepper, was destroyed by the rebels. Men are at work redestroyed by the rebels. Men are at work replacing it, and the cars will run to Culpepper by the middle of the week.

The enemy made a slight demonstration on one lines near Stevensburg yesterday, probably merely a reconnoisance. It was repulsed by Kilpatrick.

The rebel position, south of the Rapid Ann, is being daily strengthened. They are extending their works down the river as if anticipating a movement on our next.

ticipating a movement on our part. [Special] Washington, Nov. 17.

We have late copies of the Richmond papers, con which we extract the following in rela-con to the fight between Averill and Imboden n Tuesday last: The Richmond Enquirer of the 14th says: The Yarkees advanced, it seems, upon Cov-ington, where Imboden was, and after a sharp skirmish the enemy fell back. Information reaching Imboden that the enemy was being reinforced, he fell back on the day of the fight to Gosben. The enemy, not receiving reinforcements, is reported to have continued his retreat; so that both forces were retreating at the corrections. the same time. It was reported, however, that the enemy did make some show of pursuit after he had learned that Imboden was

treating."
Some doubt exists as to whether imboden is really wounded. Our informant who saw him at Goshen day before yesterday states that if he is wounded, it is very slight, and it does not prevent him from pe

does not prevent him from performing his duty.

The Petersburg Express says that the conservatives or peace men of North Carolina have carried Leach in the first district, Turner in the fifth, Christian in the seventh, and probably Logan in the tenth.

The Enquirer notices the loss of the steamer Lee, and says her loss will be seriously felt. She had made many trips, and had probably paid for herself several times, but her loss was none the less to be regretted on that account.

The Enquirer reprints and endorses an article from the Dispatch with reference to the treatment of our men they had as prisoners. treatment of our men they had as prisoners. The Dispatch article is significant. It is as follows: "If we are starving ourselves how can we keep them from starving? But the truth is, though straitened is our own means of life, we are doing as well for our prisoners

of life, we are doing as well for our prisoners as for ourselves. Our own people, as we know of our own personal knowledge, are in some cases denied meat for their own families because it is necessary for the Yaskees."

The Richmond Dispatch of the 12th has the following: "Advices from Northern Virginia leave no doubt of the fact that the Federal army, under Gen. Meade, is advancing upon our forces, with the view to bring on a general engagement, which will probably not be declined when the proper time arrives."

From present indications a few more days will serve to bring into collision the contending forces. Meade has already established his headquarters at Culpepper Courthouse, while his whole army is known to be south of the Rappahannock. His advance yesterday morn-

his whole army is known to be south of the Rsppahannock. His advance yesterday morning was several miles south of the Courthouse, moving in the direction of the several fords of the Rapid Ann.

The latest reports from Averill in Greenbrier state that he was retreating and our forces were slowly following.

The loss of Gen. Reynolds in his engagement on Thursday is put down by one writer at one hundred and fifty and by another at three hundred, most of them missing, and many have come in since the fight. The engagement was mainly an artillery duel, and there were not many killed or wounded on either side.

[To the Associated Press.] WASHINGTON, NOV. 17. A Richmond paper has the following, dated Mobile, 12th, received yesterday, from Colonel Harvey Maury, commanding 15th cavalry regi-

ment: To Gen. S. Cooper: We dashed in yesterday above Bayou Sara on a plundering party of Yankees, three hundred strong, and drove them to their iron-clads with great slaughter. We brought off their wagon trains and twenty-five prisoners from under the broadsides of the gunboats. Only three were wounded on

H. MAURY, Mai, Gen. St. Louis, Nov. 18.
The telegraph has been extended to Fort Smith. Gen. McNeil has issued orders that all molestation of the telegraph shall be regarded as the work of bushwhackers, and for the telegraph shall be regarded as the work of bushwhackers, and for the telegraph shall be regarded as the work of bushwhackers, and for the telegraph shall be regarded as the work of bushwhackers, and for the telegraph shall be regarded as the work of the telegraph shall be regarded as the work of the telegraph shall be regarded as the work of the telegraph shall be regarded as the telegraph shall be regarded as the work of the telegraph shall be regarded as the work of bushwhackers, and for the telegraph shall be regarded as the work of bushwhackers, and for the telegraph shall be regarded as the work of bushwhackers, and for the telegraph shall be regarded as the work of bushwhackers, and for the telegraph shall be regarded as the work of bushwhackers, and for the telegraph shall be regarded as the work of bushwhackers, and the telegraph shall be regarded as the work of bushwhackers, and the telegraph shall be regarded as the work of bushwhackers, and the telegraph shall be regarded as the work of bushwhackers, and the telegraph shall be regarded as the telegraph sh every cutting of the wire a guerilla prisoner Our forces occupy Waldon, about twenty miles south of Fort Smith. Our scouting par-ties captured a rebel Major, two Captains, quite a number of prisoners, and a portion of Cooper's train, laden with commissary stores

and ammunition. At last accounts Cooper was fleeing rapidly toward Red river CAIRO, Nov. 18. Memphis papers of the 15th bring no news. but private information says appearances in-dicate another fight on the Memphis and Charleston Rallroad by Forrest and Chalmers. General Hurlbut has issued the following general order: The people in the district of West Tennessee and in the northern counties west Tennessee and in the normera counties of Mississippi, having shown no disposition nor made any attempt to protect themselves from maranders and guerilla bands, but hav-ing submitted themselves without organized resistance to the dominion of these petty resistance to the dominion of these petty tyrants, and combined in many instances and gave the enemies of the United States an opportunity to procure from corrupt traders in the city of Memphis and elsewhere supplies for the use of the public enemy, and proved themselves unworthy the indulgence shown them by the Government; it is therefore ordered that the lines of pickets around the several military posts in this command be closed, and that no goods of any description be allowed to pass out, nor anything be brought allowed to pass out, nor anything be brought in, except firewood and provisions, by any citizens without a written order from some general officer. All merchants and others doing business will be held responsible for a knowledge of the residence of parties to whom they sell, and sales of merchandise to persons they sell, and sales of merchandise to persons beyond the picket lines will be punished with the severest rigor known to the laws of war. All persons residing under the protection of the United States, physically capable of doing military duty, are liable to perform the same in a country under martial law, and especial-ly in a city like Memphis, where it is known many have fled to escape liability to military service at home.

many have fied to escape liability to military service at home.

This rule will be strictly applied, in pursuance of orders to this effect from Major-Gen. Sherman, commanding this department. All officers commanding districts, divisions, or detached brigades of this corps will immediately proceed to impress into the service of the United States such able-bodied persons as may be required to fill up each regiment and battery to its maximum. Persons so levied upon, if they enlist for three years or the war, will be entitled to the full benefits provided by acts of Congress; if not, they will receive by acts of Congress; if not, they will receive clothing and rations, and the question of pay will be settled by the proper authorities here-after, and when no further necessity exists for their enforced services they will be discharged.

NEW YORK, NOV. 18. The Post's Washington correspondent says:
There was some dispute here over an amusing question, and it is this: Does General Meade desire to advance upon the enemy? It is claimed by some of his friends that he does desire to push on at once, but that Gen. Halleck is opposed to it. On the other hand, it is said that Generals Halleck and Meade are agreed that no further advance shall be made this winter, but that the President insists upon more fighting before the winter compels the army to cease its operations until next spring. It is assigned, in the regular condition of things, that at least four different men have the reputation of being opposed to the further prosecution of the war. I feel very certain of two things: that General Halleck is not eager The Post's Washington correspondent says: two things: that General Halleck is not eager for another battle on the southern side of the Rappabannock, and that General Meade is. The General was urged to go to Gettysburg, but he refused peremptorily, and has gone back to fight, and, if the enemy afford him anything like a fair field, and will stand up for battle, he will try the hazard. Gen. Meade for battle, he will try the hazard. Och. Accounts a private the result of the second that it is in his power to beat the army under General Lee.

Mosby is gathering all the Union citizens of Virginia between here and Warrenton, and our own troops, by way of retaliation, are capturing the rebel Virginians, and bringing them in for consignment to the Old Capitol

The Cork (Ireland) Examiner of the 4th seys: Last evening, Admiral Jones sent no-tice to the commander of the Kearsage to quit the limits of Cork harbor within twenty-four hours. It is reported that the Federal officer has refused to do so. The Kearsage was engaged in coaling the whole of last night.

Wednesday, 3 P. M.—The Kearsage is still in Cork harbor.

FORTRESS MONROS, Nov. 16.

The steamer Convoy, which left here last Saturday with provisions and clothing for our soldiers held as prisoners in Richmond, re-turned to-day, bringing back the provisions and clothing. Col. Irving, who had charge of the matter, was refused the privilege of taking the rations to Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18. Visits of the commanding general to Washington or of the President to the army are always significant. General Meade has just returned from Washington. The object of the visit is unknown, but it was doubtless to attempt to harmonize his views with those of the War Department. Plans for the future

Burke pronounced the French revolu tion causeless. We think he was wrong, but the words in which he asserted the error are singularly true of this rebellion. Alluding to the Parliament of Paris, in his Reflections on the Revolution in France, he said: "They have seen the French rebel against a mild and lawful monarch, with more fury, outrage, and insult, than ever any people has been known to rise against the most illegal usurper, or the most sanguinary tyrant. Their resistance was made to concession: their revolt was from protection; their blow was aimed at a hand holding out graces, favors, immunities." With what fidelity and felicity does this language describe the mad rebellion of the South. Nor is the accompanying reflection of Burke less apposite to the Southern rebellion. "This," he immediately adds, "was unnatural. The rest is in order." And he then proceeds to depict "the rest" in terms which though more eloquent are certainly not more heart-rending or more appalling than those in which Mr. Gantt in the address we publish elsewhere depicts "the rest" of this infernal rebellion. The rebellion itself is indeed "unnatural;" but "the rest is in order." Nothing could be more natural than the terrible consequences which have flowed from it. Nothing could be more "in

order" than such consequences. If the reader would catch a glimpse of these ences, let him examine the address of Mr. Gantt. The disclosures of this address are worthy of profound meditation. They show in a striking manner how fearfully the rebellion has proved its own punishment. We confess we think Mr. Gantt commits a very grave error in principle when he represents the rebellion as hinging on an irrepressible conflict between the institutions of the South and of the North, and a very grave error in policy when he tells the Southern people they must prepare to surrender their own institutions as a consequence of the triumph of the Union, these views belonging rather to the cause Mr. Gantt has abandoned than to the cause we trust he has in good faith espoused; but, as respects the wickedness of the rebel leaders and the hopelessness of the rebellion itself, Mr. G.'s address is assuredly most instructive and impressive. The startling facts it exhibits cannot fail to exert a strong and salutary influence on the betrayed and suffering masses of the South. Heaven grant that such may be the result. As causeless rebellion is the spring of all their evils, so submission to the lawful authority of the Union is the true and only remedy for them.

The people of the South acted madly in rebelling. They see the effect. Nay, they feel it with agonizing acuteness. "Their resistance was made to concession"; and they are groaning under merciless exactions "Their revolt was from protection"; and they are experiencing murderous oppres-"Their blow was aimed at a hand holding out graces, favors, and immunities" and they are deprived of these blessings Now, let them cease their "resistance", abandon their "revolt", and no longer aim their "blow" at the paternal hand of the Union, and in due season and in due form "concession" and "protection", together with "graces, favors, and immunities", will once more be theirs. This is a most honorable way of restoring the condition they have lost; and in no other way can the happy result ever come

There is perhaps no other State in the country in which volunteering goes on so rapidly as in Indiana. The quota of that State, under the Government's last call, has been near ly filled, and we are assured that it will be

filled entirely within the next few days. This fact, so honorable to Indiana, is undoubtedly due in a very considerable degree to the sagacity and energy of her Governor. Though we differ materially from Governor Morton in many things, we take pleasure in saying, that, from the first breaking out of the rebellion, he has devoted his exertions, night and day, and almost exclusively, to the business of promoting the honor and the military efficiency of his State. Under the President's first call, which was for seventy-five thousand men. Gov. M., in an almost incredibly brief period, not only raised, armed, equipped, and clothed the six regiments which were the quota of the State, but offered twenty more. The offer was not accepted, and thereupon the Governor mustered the twenty regiments into the State service, put them in camp, and kept them under drill until the time came when the Government wanted them. He has given his personal attention and his utmost personal exertions unremittingly to the efficiency of Indiana and thus to the salvation of the

But we do not by any means intend to ascribe to Gov. Morton all the honor of the extensive and prompt volunteering in Indiana. or even the chief share of it. No. we ascrib it to the people themselves. The population of that State are brave and patriotic They are unsurpassed in the depth and sternness of their devotion to the republic. They not only go to fight, but they do fight. The troops of Indiana have greatly distin guished themselves upon every battle-field. They have never faltered in the face of danger. They have ever gone where any officer led or sent them. Kentucky justly claims to be a fighting State, but she can claim no superiority over Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and

The hens throughout the country have com ed to bring about a scarcity of eggs, and lay less than they ever were known to lay be fore.—Richmond Whig.

How can the unfortunate hens of Virginia be expected to lay, when there is nothing there for them to eat? We suppose they are almost as ill-fed as the Federal prisoners,

The Cleveland Leader calls vehemently upon Mr. Lincoln to disregard Kentucky's opposition to his radical measures and pro ceed at once to execute the Emancipation Proclamation, the negro enlistment act. &c.

within her limits. Don't, Mr. Lincoln. Some of the papers think it a great outrage that the President's wife has deter mined that only clean and well-behaved people shall be admitted to her presence. What

lady in all the land would have the bad taste to adopt a different rule? A Brave Man .- Mr. Erlarger, the Confederate loan contractor in Paris, is about to

marry Miss Slidell, who boxed the ears of the Federal officer that captured her father on board the Trent. It is considered necessary that a soldier should have good front teeth so that he

can bite a cartridge. He ought also to have good grinders so that he can bite the army The Army of the Potomac is now siderable distance from the Army of Vir-

nis. We trust that steps will soon be taken lessen the distance.

dim his starting.
But then why should we grieve at all? the cause is Confederate currency has so depreciated that the Richmond people say, "If you go to the market, you have to take your money in the basket, and to carry home your beef in the pocket book."

But we'll be brave to pray for him who's brave enough to die, Whiskey in Richmond is a dollar and fifty cents a drink. A man is as proud of being drunk there as ever an old fellow was of nd must you go? Why Paul, my boy, 'tis but mid-

having the gout. A room in Richmond was entered by thieves a few nights ago. They stole nothing. for there was nothing to be found except Con-

federate notes. The rebels are expelling all the dogs from the Confederacy. But they will soon follow them. They are bound to go to the

Mejor-General Prentiss, of Illinois has resigned. We have no doubt he will make an excellent ex-General

It is stated that a Quartermaster recently lost \$40,000 at a single sitting. We guess that poor Uncle Sam lost it.

A distinguished patriot of this State s to us as follows:

The object of the meeting is indeed simply to

reinforce the radical ranks in the coming

Presidential contest. This fact is well under

tood on all sides, as is evinced sufficiently by

he applause the movement receives from the

ost ultra radical journals and by the con-

demnation it receives from the most judicious

conservative journals. For example, the Chi-

cago Tribune, as radical as its New York

namesake, warmly applauds the movement

while the Chicago Post, as conservative as its

Boston namesake, warmly condemns the

movement: and so with the radical and the

conservative journals in general. The former

uniformly cheer the movement; the latter

Our correspondent's suspicion is undoubt-

edly just. The affair is "an abolition dodge."-

"a cat in the meal;" though, as it is the radi-

cal grimalkin's second appearance in the con-

servative meal-tub, and particularly as he was

both detected and exposed on his first appear-

ance, we think the dodge may be fairly con

sidered as about played out. The phrase "War

Democrat" in the mouths of the radicals has

come to be very well comprehended by the

public. It can no longer deceive anybody.

Every Democrat who is a conservative

really a War Democrat, and the appellation

in the mouths of conservatives signifies noth-

ing more or less than the word conservative

itself, though, as the appellation is so much

abused by the radicals, the conservatives

would in our judgment act wisely to drop

t altogether. For its signification is very

different in the mouths of the radicals, and it

is in their mouths all the time. When the

radicals praise a man for being a "War Dem-

ocrat," or denounce him for not being one,

they do not mean a Democrat who is in favor

of the war, but a Democrat who is in favor of

the radical aim and management of the war,-

a Democrat, in short, who supports the radical

ticket. They mean such a Democrat as Ben

jamin F. Butler or Andrew Johnson or Rob-

ert Dale Owen. In a word, the phrase "War

Demecrat" in the mouths of the radicals is

merely another form of expression for aboli-

tionized Democrat. And this the public now

comprehend. Hence, the phrase has lost what-

ever power to deceive it may have once pos-

sessed. It is fast becoming a name of oppro

bium and of weakness instead of a name of

they disgrace or tend to disgrace everything

else they touch. For this reason we do not

apprehend that the meeting at Chicago will

do the radicals much good or the country

OUTRAGES AND ROBBERY IN PADUCAH,-On

Monday evening, between sundown and dark,

two men, in soldiers' dress, entered Wicker-

sham's wagon-yard, which is near the centre

of the city, and inquired for an old man named

John Nabors, of Canale county, Tenn., who

had come to the city for family supplies. Mr.

Nabors made himself known, when the sol-

cursing him for a d-d old secesh, whom they

had been looking for all day, and they

marched him off in the direction of the fort.

On the way, however, Mr. Nabors became

convinced that their object was robbery, and

contrived to throw his monsy over a garden

fence while passing, but the rascals saw it and

compelled him to get over the fence and look

for it, enforcing their demands by blows upon

the head with their sabres. After recovering

gasworks, where they threatened to kill him,

ing a superior officer. Mr. Nabors then made

his escape. They took from him fifty dollars.

Robberies are becoming fearfully frequent in

that city. On Sanday evening, about eight

o'clock, a man entered the front room of the

sidence of Mr. J. S. Allen, and stripped a

bed of all its clothing, but, as he was making

his exit, was discovered by a servant, who

gave the alarm. The thief jumped the fences

were none but women about the house he was

HE RESTORATION OF THE UNITY OF THE NA-

ON. AND THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS OF THE

These are words fit to be inscribed on the

onservative standard in the coming Presiden-

ial election, and he who holds aloft the stand-

ard bearing this inscription or an equivalent

one will lead the conservative hosts to victo-

The Richmond Inquirer boasts that the

bel armies have no enemy in their rear.

was retreating from Antietam and more

Bragg's when it was retreating from Perry-

The rebels find few crumbs of bread

[For the Louisville Sunday Journal.]

OUR VOLUNTEER.

BY LIZZIE CONWELL SMITH.

We must give him cheerful parting, wife; our boy s

strong of limb and firm of heart, with the brave

aughing there with little Agnes in the gladness

With his manhood new upon him in a form mad

remember how the night-birds sang among the

iil you smiled up in my face, beloved, the night ou

of summers we crowned our boy since then, and burned his

regiment is full, they say; 'twill soon be going

Hark! hear the music up the street-the fifers and the

He must not see these falling tears; he's proud and

nd I'm glad, too-though I forget sometimes, and

en I think if ought should happen to the boy-we

other sons, brave lads like ours, have gone from

and other fathers sigh, perhaps, 'mid all their love

and he but does his duty-true, it may be endless part-

oon? I thought the regiment was called to drill

train goes down at three, you say? I thought it

went at seven. Il, kiss your mother, boy-she'll grieve the more

d-bye! God bless you, Paul, my son! we'll miss

prayers will go before your steps as shields 'twixt

you and harm. 1-bye-my eyes seem growing dim—this morning

ll. Paul is gone, and Agnes sleeps upon her moth.

ly I and Agnes now are left to comfort Mary,

And Mark was drowned a year ago in crossing Atway

you-but no matter!

churchyard sod,

en Paul was born a soldier, wife, a soul among his

What a little while it seems, dear wife, and yet a sco

But Lee's army had an enemy in its rear when

TION, THE PRESERVATION OF THE CONSTITU

UNTRY .- Gen. Geo. B. Mc Clella

ry. Mark the prediction.

ville and Murfreesboro.

light in his eyes.

love him so.

and fewer crumbs of comfort.

not pursued.

the money they took him to a gulley near the

diers (in appearance at least) comm

much burt. It will be a sort of farce in which

the actors laugh in each other's faces

niformly stigmatize it.

GENTLEMEN: Your paper says nothing of the proposed meeting of the War Democracy it Chicago, on the 25th. Is it an abolition lodge or a sure enough affair? I always fear Mr. Secretary Seward, in the course of his incomprehensible speech at Auburn on the eve of the late election in New York, had the ngular indecency to class Governor Seycat in the meal in such cases. Yours, &c. our as a citizen with Jefferson Davis and The fear expressed by our correspondent John C. Breckinridge. Under all the circumrational, and it justly applies to this case in stances, we think a more beggarly and pitiful particular as well as to such cases in general xhibition of public indelicacy was never The proposed meeting is called under witnessed. the auspices of men in Illinois and Indiana who have acted heretofore with the radicals, and who intend to act hereafter with the radicals. The men in question are radicals to all intents and purposes

Among the circumstances in view of which he exhibition was made is Governor Seymour's official action as acknowledged by one of Mr. Seward's colleagues and by their common chief in the subjoined despatches:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1853.

THE PRESIDENT TO GOV. SEYMOUR. WASHINGTON, June 15, 1863.

Governor Seymour:
The President directs me to return his thanks, with those of the Department, for your prompt response. A strong movement of your city regiments to Philadelphia would be a egiments to Philadelphia would be a province of the province o good in giving strength to that State. *
EDWIN M. STANTON,

THE PRESIDENT TO ADJUTANT GEN. SPRAGUE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, } June 19, 1863.

To Adjutant General Sprague:
The President directs me to return his thanks to His Excellency, Governor Seymour, and his Staff, for their energetic and prompt action. Whether any further force is likely to be required will be communicated to you -morrow, by which time it is expected movements of the enemy will be more fully

EDWIN M. STANTON. Secretary of War.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GOV. SEYMOUR. WAR DEP'T, WASHINGTON CITY, June 27, 1863.

Dear Sir: I cannot forbear expressing to you the deep obligation I feel for the prompt and cordial support you have given the Government in the present emergency. The enernment in the present emergency. The energy, activity, and patriotism you have exhibited I may be permitted personally and officially to acknowledge, without arrogating any personal claims on my part, to such service, or to any service whatever.

I shall be happy always to be esteemed your friend,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

His Excellency, HORATIO SEYMOUR. One would think, that, in view simply this voluntary and emphatic acknowledgment of Governor Seymour's patriotism by the President and the Secretary of War, not even the veriest underling of the party in power would have the rashness or the obtuseness publicly to assert or to insinuate that Governor Seymour is no better than the blackest traitor in arms against the country; vet what the veriest underling might well shrink from doing, Mr. Seward, a leader of the party in power and the principal member of the Cabinet, has done without shrinking. He has exhibited a degree and quality of partyism which heretofore have been confined to the most insignificant and most abandoned hacks of the radical party. Surely this is very unlike the Mr. Seward who but lately in such lofty despatches to foreign lands asserted the equal patriotism of both the great parties in power. The radicals have disgraced it, as the loyal States. Has the Secretary indeed repudiated the just and magnanimous sentiments expressed in those despatches? It

would seem that he has. In one of those despatches, addressed in Noember last to our Minister at the Court of St.

ames, Mr. Seward said: In this country especially, it is a habit not only entirely consistent with the constitution, out even essential to its stability, to regard the administration at any time existing as distinct and separate from the government itself, and to canvass the proceedings of the one without the thought of disloyalty to the other. We might probably have had quicker success in might probably have had quicker success in surpressing the insurrection, if this habit could have rested a little longer in abeyance; but, on the other hand, we are under obliga-tions to save not only the unity or the integ-rity of the country, but also its inestimable and precious constitution. No one can safely say that the resumption of the previous lar habit does not tend to this last and important consummation, if at the same time

as we confidently expect, the Union shall be In flat contradiction with this unquestionable doctrine. Mr. Seward said in the speech

to which we have already alluded: Your opponents commit the fatal error of supposing that they can divide the adminisration from the government, and support the one and discard the other. No man can serve

Note the directness of this remarkable contradiction. While Mr. Seward instructs Mr. | that some trusty conservative was to be Pres-Adams to tell the British Government that with our people the habit of dividing the administration from the government, and supporting the one whilst supporting or opposing the other as it happens to be right or wrong, is "not only entirely consistent with the constitution but even essential to its stability, and made off with his booty, and as there Mr. Seward himself tells our people themselves that they cannot follow this habit without not merely committing a "fatal error" but attempting the impossible task of serving "two masters." A sharper or more thorough contradiction was never seen. Such is the attitude of Mr. Seward on the supposition that he adheres to both of these declarations. As, however, the declaration mentioned last is also the one last uttered, we may fairly conclude that Mr. Seward has repudiated the first. no longer admitting, much less asserting, that a citizen of our country may oppose the administration without disloyalty to the government. If this conclusion is correct, it explains, though it does not justify, Mr. Seward's abuse of Governor Seymour. If Mr. Saward. in the teeth of his former declaration and of recently from half a dozen places, and so had the general conviction of his countrymen and of the manifest reason of the case, really believes that opposition to the administration is disloyalty to the government, his abuse of Governor Seymour, though not becoming, is at least logical. Nothing can vindicate the abuse; but apostasy can very satisfactorily account for it. And here we are quite willing to rest the matter.

We have termed Mr. Seward's speech at Auburn an incomprehensible one. It surely is. Herein we refer especially to this extraordinary passage, which is puzzling the whole

What if, through battle and suffrage, President who was elected in 1860 should, by his opponents, be kept out of the Presidency of the United States until another election? What if they should then succeed in electing a President in 1864 sgainst the majority who elected Abraham Lincoln in 1860? Can that majority be expected to acquiesce without voting and without bloodshed in the election of Jafferson Davis, or John C. Breckinridge, or Horatio Seymour? Certainly not; and then you have perpetual civil war, which is nothing else than perpetual anarchy.

What does Mr Seward mean in this pas sage? Does he mean, that, if the conserva tives should combine with the rebels forcibly to expel Mr. Lincoln from the Presidency for the remainder of his term and then to elect a President without allowing the radicals the liberty of voting, the radicals, in that event, would rebel? Or does he mean, that, if the conservatives for the remainder of the current Presidential term should overrule Mr. Lincoln's policy at the ballot box and afterwards overrule Mr. Lincoln himself by duly electing a conservative President, the radicals would rebel? Or does he mean, that, if the conserv atives, with or without overruling Mr. Lin-We must smile a God-speed on him when he goes at coln's policy at the ballot-box in the interim, should in 1864 duly elect such a man as Governor Seymour President, the radicals would rebel? We think one or the other of these three constructions must be the true one. Which is it? The last two are indeed essentially the same, both alike importing rebellion against the will of the people regularly declared, and the perpetuation of the ascendancy of the radical party by revolutionary means. The first construction merely presupposes in Mr. Seward a blind and malignant degree of partyism which stops short of premeditated rebellion; in other words, it simply inplies that Mr. Seward is capable of imputing treason to all of his countrymen who do not vote the administration ticket. For our part, we own we are constrained to look upon this construction as the true one, as it harmonizes best not only with the other parts of the speech but with the character of the speaker. Either of the other constructions appears to us incredible. Heaven

Yet it is not to be denied that the last con ferry.

None left of three! One's gone to war and two have and discreet of our contemporaries. Citing

knows this construction is bad enough.

the passage in question, the Boston Bost, for example, says: 'It contains the distinct an ement-if it contains anything-that the political party which elected Abraham Lincoln in 1860 would not acquiesce in the election of Horatio Seymour in 1864 without bloodshed!! The words we cite have this meaning or they are nonsense." The dilemma of the Post is undoubtedly a valid one, but we confess we think Mr. Seward is impaled on the latter horn. In our judgment, the words "are nonsense." Yet they are certainly enigmatical enough to warrant us in submit the whole case to the public. The point is unquestionably a grave one. If Mr. Seward in truth means what the Post thinks he means, the fact at once gives a new and more alarming aspect to the national affairs. We are accordingly most reluctant to impute such a meaning to Mr. Seward without the fullest conviction that the imputation is just. Indeed, we regard Mr. Seward as having committed a very serious offence against his country in employing language which could even give rise to so dark and terrible a question in the minds of intelligent patriots.

Mes It is a consoling and even cheering reflection that the radicals of the country would not so grossly calumniate the conservatives but for dread of conservatism. Between radicalism and conservatism, on the naked issue of their respective claims, radicalism would stand no earthly chance before the people. This the radicals well know. Hence, they deem it necessary to obscure the issue, which they endeavor to accomplish through immeasurable calumny. "Hypocrisy," says Rechefoucauld, "is a sort of homage that vice pays to virtue." We may fit!v adapt this sayng to the subject in hand. Calumny is a sort of homage that radicalism pays to conerva-

It is indeed hard to conceive how any ra-

tional and patriotic man can give his voice and influence to swell the deadly power of radicalism. Can any such man doubt that the only salvation of our country is by the union of the American people around the conservative standard? It is universally conceded, as a contemporary says, that union at the North is necessary to success. What is success? We answer-Peace and the restored nower of the Constitution, and the Union. That is complete success. Why is there a division at the North? Because the radical party holdly proclaim their intention to oppose the restoration of peace under the old Union, or any union with slaveholding States. They assert that there can be no peace with slavery. On the other hand, the conservative party believe that a simple, steadfast adherence to the constitution will give us peace, and, what we want, the Union. On which platform is it easier to unite? On which is success more likely to be achieved? The radical platform requires us to abandon the constitution, abandon the principles of concession and compromise, on which our very government rests, and go into a crusade for the establishment of a new Union, a new government, an unknown structure existing only in the dreams of enthusiasts, to be founded on the ruins of the best and noblest structure which was ever erected by human bands. The other platform, the conservative idea, proposes to save the old structure in all its glory, marred somewhat by this terrible experience through which it will have passed, but substantially the same Union of which Washington and his companions were the founders. On this platform every patriotic American can stand, cught to stand, must stand, if we would win

that success for which we strive. The wild folly which for more than a year was permitted to cry "treason, treason," at every voice raised for the constitution, has been hushed. The accusation of disloyalty burled at the men who stood firm for the old Union has recoiled on those who were insidiously plotting to destroy it. The eyes of the whole country are now fixed on conservative men for help, advice, guidance. All confidence in radical men and radical measures is gone. They are known to be utter failures. They have sacrificed too much of blood and treasure. The people are becoming of one What an intense relief would the whole country feel to-day if it were known ident of the United States by constitutional succession to-morrow! Acting under the advice of such men, the people will preserve the present administration in power, patiently bearing with its infirmities, protesting firmly against its errors, and in the right time will

restore the cons.itution to conservative protection. Then will begin again the story of " RISTORY REPEATS ITSELF."-We are forcibly reminded of this very common saying by a passage in Dr. Johnson's life of Admiral Blake. Referring to the great preparations of the Hollanders to retrieve their reputation after Blake had scattered their fleet under De Witt and De Ruyter in 1652, Dr. Johnson says: "Their endeavors were assisted by the English themselves, now made factious by success; the men who were entrusted with civil administration being jealous of those whose military commands had procured so much honor, lest they who raised them should be eclipsed by them, Such is the general revolution of affairs in every state; danger and distress produce unanimity and bravery, virtues which are seldom unattended with success: but success is the parent of pride, and pride of jealousy and faction; faction makes way for calamity, and happy is that nation whose calamities renew their unanimity." We think but few intelligent men can be found to deny either that this piece of history is faithfully repeated in the current history of our own country or that the pregnant reflection of the great moralist is at least as applicable to our affairs at the present time as it was to the events which immediately occasioned it.

We have just completed the appointed revlution in the affairs of a nation as defined by Dr. Johnson, having passed from danger and distress, through the several stages of unanimity, success, jealousy, and faction, to calamity. "Happy is that nation," exclaims the illustrious teacher, "whose calamities renew their unanimity." Happy indeed shall we prove if our unanimity can be renewed without further calamities. But, alas! that spirit of jealousy and of faction which "makes way for calamity" was never more prevalent in the councils of the nation than at this very moment. It is the ruling spirit of the-bad or weak men at the head of affairs. Never before surely was a mighty cause thus cursed and imperilled by its pretended friends. Never before were the administrators of a government so dwarfed and shamed by a grand

The London Times thinks that Americans can't master the English language. But they can master the English themselves.

[For the Louisville Sunday Journal.]

THE LESSON OF DEATH.

Let me die, let me die, the maiden said

And with wasted hopes and weary head She laid her down on a couch of pain And still to her heart, like a low refrain From the dream-like past came a haunt The wail of the weary, alone, alone, And ever arose that pleading cry, My Father in Heaven, O let me die! Then there came to the maiden the pangs of death And her lips grew white, and her labored breath With slow and painful effort came.
Life faded away from the weary frame;
She passed so near to the shadowed tomb That she shrank appalled at the che For her untrimmed lamp with its fo

Went out in the damp and the chill of night. Then there came a voice from the spirit clime: There seek thee a pilot to guide thee home, Do not o'er my gloomy waters roam; Return, O mortal, to thee is given A season still to prepare for Heaven; Let thy lamp be trimmed, let its light be free And bright and clear when I come to thee. And health returned with its rose-like bloom And the heart came back from the silent tom

She mingled again in the scenes of life, Her soul grew strong in its earnest strife She murmurs not now, and the prayer she sobs Is, Father, I thank thee my heart still throbs, Earth's deepest trials though I endure. Let me live, let me live till my heart is pure MARY BRAINARD. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1863.

VOLUNTEERS .- We invite the public attention to the call for volunteers which we pubsh in another column, from Major W. H. Sidell, the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General and General Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting in Kentucky. The call is full and explicit. It speaks for itself. And speaks in terms and in tones very different from those in which the draft will address our citizens if this higher and more attractive call shall be unheeded. Let it not be unterming the speech incomprehensible. We heeded. Let it be heeded, not alone by the terrors of the draft, nor yet alone by those terrors combined with the tempting bounties the call holds forth, but also and chiefly by the lofty and soul-stirring inducements of patriotism and of glory. Any one of these considerations indeed should be enough to make a call for volunteers effective: but all of these considerations are united in the present call. Surely it cannot fail. It must prove all-powerful. The patriots of the North are nobly responding to a like cali. Let not the patriots of Kentucky be behind their Northern compatriots.

It will be seen that recruiting officers are thickly stationed throughout the Commonwealth, so that persons wishing to voluntee will find almost at their elbow officers ready duly to enlist them. We are not informed as to whether or not the Governor has yet announced the quotas of the several counties of the State; but we suppose he has not. We think the announcement would give a very decided impulse to volunteering. Undoubtedly the announcement will be made as soon as the apportionment is fixed.

PROTECTION OF THE BORDER .- We have aleady published in our columns the proceedings of a convention held at Jamestown by the people of the counties on the Southern Border of Kentucky "for the purpose of taking some action as to the defence of the Border." Our readers doubtless have not forgotten the action taken by this convention. A committee, formed of the leading Union men of the Border, reported as expressive of the sense of the convention the subjoined resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That whereas the border cour ties of Kentucky are now afflicted with evils and troubles of the most alarming character, resulting from depredations from armed band of guerillas and robbers who are plunde nurdering, and robbing our citizens almo-laily, and the civil laws of the land are almoentirely valueless for want of power to enforce them; and whereas Col. R. T. Jacob, formerly of the 9th Kentucky cavalry, whilst with us for our protection and defence, so conducted himself as a soldier and a gentleman, as also his regiment of gallant officers and soldiers, is to secure the full and perfect confidence all good citizens; therefore we, the people of Adair, Casey, Clinton, Cumberland, Pulaski. and Russell, assembled in convention at Jamestown, Russell county, Ky., return to Col. Jacob and his gallant band our heartfelt thanks for their timely aid and protection heretofore given to us; and whilst we do not desire to take Col. Jacob from the duties of the high position which the people of Kentucky have recently conferred upon him, yet we most earnestly desire and request that Col. Jacob will reorganize the gallant old Ninth, nd that he will again be permitted to come mong us and bring quiet again to our people

We know not what response our gallant Lieutenant-Governor will make to this distinguished compliment; but we can safely assure the people who bestow it, that, if coneistent with the discharge of his official obligations to the State, he will gladly comply with their request, and, if not, he will certain ly exert every energy, in conjunction with the efforts of our able and patriotic Governor, secure by other agencies the earliest and amplest feasible protection of the Border. The condition of that region as faithfully set forth in the resolution above quoted is such as to enlist the sympathies and the influence of every patriot amongst us. Humanity combines with policy and with duty to demand that the fullest possible defence shall be given in the soonest possible time to the tried and faithful inhabitants of the Border. And this demand beyond question will be vigorously answered. The Border will be protected We are sure that neither the State authorities nor the Federal authorities will leave undone nything which can be done for the ac plishment of this important end. Of thus much the noble men of the Border may rest

Yet they owe it to themselves as well as to the authorities not to form an exaggerated idea of the protection which it is practicable for the authorities to afford. Though the authorities, State and Federal, do their utmost. as we are confident they will, the protectio of the Border must still be far from complete So long as the war continues, complete secu rity cannot be reasonably expected anywhere within the general theatre of hostiliti A degree of insecurity, everywhere in our State and especially on its Southern Border, is inseparable from the existing state of war. This fact should be kept in mind, and duly regarded, as it is adapted to prevent not only disappoint ments but much sorer calamities. To the neglect of it the people of Missouri have to mpute in no small measure the fierceness and bitterness of the unhappy feud which now rages amongst them. Leaving out of the account the war and its unavoidable resuits not a few Missourians charged the undoubted neecurity of the citizen upon the authorities of the State and the Union, and waged a furious warfare against those authorities and all who upheld them, thereby exasperating instead of alleviating the grievances of the community. What was bad before, these misguided citizens made worse, by petulantly arraigning the authorities for not performing the impracticable work of correcting the evil altogether. They acted under the influence of mere passion, and, as is the usual effect of such action, they aggravated the distress they sought to remove. In their impatience, they overlooked the real source of the calamity which lay at their feet, and so made the calemity greater instead of less.

This was very plain to everybody excep

the malcontents themselves and their mis chievous abettors outside of Missouri. The President, in his response to the complaints of these people, put the case forcibly. "Actual war coming," he said, "blood grows hot, and blood is spilled. Thought is forced from old channels into confusion. Deception broods and thrives. Confidence dies, and universal suspicion reigns. Each man feels an impulse to kill his neighbor, lest he be killed by him. Revenge and retaliation follow. And all this, as before said, may be among honest men only. But this is not all. Every foul bird comes abroad, and every dirty reptile rises up. These add crime to confusion. Strong measures, deemed indispensable, but harsh at best, such men make worse by mal-administration. Murders for old grudges, and murders for pelf, proceed under any cloak that will best cover for the occasion. These causes amply account for what has occurred in Missouri, with cut ascribing it to the weakness or wickedness of any General." So far indeed were these people hurried by passion that they even accused the General commanding the Department of Missouri with conniving at the outrages of the rebel guerillas. To this wild and reckless accusation the President's response is equally worthy of note. "The charges," he said, "that General Schofield has purposely withheld protection from loyal people, and purposely facilitated the objects of the disloyal, are altogether beyound my power of belief. I do not arraign the veracity of gentlemen as to the facts complained of; but I do more than question the judgment which would infer that those facts occurred in accordance with the purpose of General Schofield." Every right-minded man, undisturbed by passion, must assent to this reply. Even the malcontents themselves are now ashamed of the accusation which evoked it. The whole case shows how important it is

that the people should babitually discriminate as far as possible between the evils which may be remedied by a proper exercise of authority and those which are inseparable from the present condition of war. Without such discrim ination, the people in the absence of any just ground will lose confidence in the author and in each other, and will augment tenfold

every evil under which they suffer, besides precipitating new evils more terrible even than any that now exist. Evils which are remediable should be remedied and must be; but evils that are irremediable should be endured with as great fortitude as may be until they become remediable. The good of all concerned, and especially of the more immediate sufferers, requires that this obvious truth shall be kent n mind, and duly regarded. With the case of Missouri as a beacon blazing before us, we should be blind indeed, and mad as

well as blind, if we permitted ourselves to

split upon the same rock.

These precautionary remarks of course have no immediate relation to the action of the convention at Jamestown, for the action of that body looks simply to such remedies as are practicable, and which, therefore, should be vigorously applied at the quickest possible moment, as we are certain they will be, either in the form requested by the convention, or in some other efficient form. We desire merely to point out in connection with the general subject the valuable lesson taught by the case of Missouri, with the view of holding up the esson as a lamp by whose light our own people, not only on the Border but everywhere else in the State, may see and shun the pit into which the Missourians have fallen. The lesson certainly sheds a strong light; and it will be our fault as well as our misfortune if we do not profit by it. In the mean time, as we have already insisted, every practicable defence should be afforded the Border in the earliest practicable time; and we are convinced that this will be done. The people of the Border, as brave and high-minded a people as the world contains, have no greater admirers and no truer friends than the authorities of the State and the official representatives of the Union amongst us. Everything that can be done will surely be done. The people of the Border deserve protection; protection is sacredly due to them; and, so far as the combined energy of the State and of the Union can be brought to bear, they may count upon receiving protection. The protection of the Border is a debt which the authorities are impelled to discharge by motives of humanity

That the London Times should change its opinions is not remarkable, for it has boxed the compass on every absorbing topic of domestic policy or diplomacy which came before its readers. But its total reversal of its former opinions on the international questions affecting our government, is significant as showing that the positions originally assumed by our State Department have finally become recognized as undeniable truths. Let us examine one of the latest articles from the Times, which surrenders the whole case that it had heretofore disputed with such sophistry, such perversion of all well known principles of law and such malignant bitterness. It now Says:

gations of duty. The debt will be faithfully

discharged.

To build, arm, and man a vessel of wa from a neutral port is surely to fit out a hos-tile expedition from that port; and as an ex-pedition may be great or small, it follows that a neutral might thus take almost any conceiv-able share in a war, provided only that the aid it lent to one side was not greater than the eid it was ready to lord to the other. But is aid it was ready to lend to the other. But is that a reasonable doctrine? It appears to us that the supply of munitions, money, or mate-rial differs essentially in character from the supply of an armed ship of war. We can un-derstand that even such vessels as are now lying in the Mersey might be sent across the Atlantic, and delivered at Wilmington or Charleston, without any more breach of neutrality than is committed in the despatch of a field battery to New York. In that case they field battery to New York. In that case they would be empty hulls, and would only receive their crews, their commissions, and their offensive capacities from the belligerent state itself. But if the successive processes by which a ship of war is created are all performed in a neutral country, that gives the adventure a periectly different character, and amounts either to a participation in the war on the part of neutrals, or to the employment of neutral territory for neutrals of war. mettof neutral territory for purposes of war by a belligerent. If it is, then, said that a neutral power may, if it pleases, permit its territory to be so employed, we reply that the permission imports so very much more than a mere permission to buy rifles and gunpowder that it is no wonder the latter should be granted while the former is withheld. Wery sure that it would be a bad th most countries, and especially for England, if the practice of equipping vessels of war in the controverted fashion were recognized or blished, nor do we see that the co interests of a country require any such lati-tude of adventure. It is certainly reasonable that the customary trade of a shipbuilder in a neutral State should be preserved from injury as well as other trades, but it is plain that such trade has no connection with that "equipment" of the ship to which tion is taken. It is no part of builder's business to arm a ship with cannon or equip her for action. It it is said that the builder proposes no such equipment, then the reply is that when an equipment is manifestly contemplated by some parties or other the unlawful intention may be defeated. The sugion of "Historieus" is that such trans tions should be stopped by warning given or complaint addressed to belligerent powers, but we confess we should prefer to see a direct chibition take the shape of law. Great Britain never did grant permission to ther North or South to equip their war ships ithin British territories. The Confederates, therefore, have no right to despatch their

steamers from our ports, and if any such design is suspected on reasonable grounds we are justified in taking measures so prevent it.

Take this reasoning of the Times and its pregnant admissions, and apply them to the British policy, which has heretofore allowed ships to be built, provisioned, manned, and armed in every available port of the United Kingdom. With this crucial verdict, which the great organ of British opinion has pronounced in prospective, applied to the "290" merchants who fitted out an Anglo-rebel pirate, which has depredated upon our commerce and destroyed millions upon millions of our property, the United States would be justified in demanding reclamation for all the property heretofore pillaged, and no defence could be interposed to prevent the payment. From the first misstep taken by England, she was warned of this, and it has been very tardily beaten into the thick skull of John Bull, that, if he has been penny wise, he has been peund foolish, and that he will have to pay dearly for all his sympathy and coquetting with the rebel States. We hope when he has paid for his experience he will become a wiser

[For the Louisville Sunday Journal] THE AWAKENING. BY LE BLANC.

Long years have passed since (in the olden time)
My thoughts have lived and breathed in measured rhyme; Since keen emotions in their heart-wrung strain On sympathetic chords have reached the brain. In these long years, within their cells confined, Have slept the dormant powers of the mind:

'Tis not of self that I would once again, As of lang syne, give voice to joy or pain; 'Tis not to chronicle a hidden life vidual hope, of love, or strife-Of individual nose, or love, or strice—
Oh! higher far, the theme that moves my soul.
And holds of mind the absolute control; Absorbs my being in the common woe-Disruption! civil war! a nation's three!

A mental rest—a negative of years—A placid state—a quietude of tears.

So lately in her pride and glory dressed-Now fratricidal war in deluge steeps
Our-beauteous land, as carnage o'er it sweeps.
The father 'gainst the son, friend turned to fo
No matter by whose hand, the blood must flow. Weird desolation marks the curse of war The cry of want-starvation, from afar.

eat God! in Thine all wisdom Thou hast seen How God-forgetting, in our pride, we've been.
A self-sufficient, self-reliant race,
From thee we've turned to our own time and place:
Trusting to human prowess, human sight, All that we owe to Thee of mind and might.

My God! a nation's prayers to thee ascend:

Turn back to truth, to righteousness of life, All now engaged in this unhallowed strife Ambition's strongho ds topple to the ground, And let a nation's hymn once more resound. We are not humbled yet. Oh God! how long Shall stiff-necked pride these miseries prolong How long, the tortured millions drink in woe, How long the blood of thousands still may flow; Each hearthstone grow more desolate and lone, As loved and loving drop off one by one?
"Tis Thou! and Thou alone, whose hand can guide
Our nation's barque o'er this all-surging tide, EVANSVILLE, Feb., 1863,

PARAGRAPHS-ORIGINAL AND SELECTED. Tall old men have no 'air upon their mountin'

If a woman keep a secret at all, it is gener-

ally with telling effect. Temptations are strongest in high places; when the Saviour himself was tempted he

was led to the top of an exceedingly high He who said that the half is often better than the whole might have added that none

at all is often better than the half. A sweet temper in a wife is worth more to a husband than a sugar plantation. A gentleman can marry whatever lady he

will-if he pleases. A man who marries the lady he adores is oined to his idol." Men mutilate their own bodies seldom;

eir characters often. Many books are like the one eaten by St. John; they are sweet to the taste but make the stomach bitter. A poor woman can see more sympathy in a

sixpence than in streams of tears. A rod produced blossoms when held in the hand of Aaron. A birch rod produces fruit in the hands of the schoolmaster. To win woman's love, be not all sweetn molasses catches fewer flies than molasses and

Blame not a man too harshly for throwing filth; he shows by the very act that it is his natural weapon. If tobacco gets scarce, there's no harm done.

you can't chew, eschew. Military men have dress parades. Women naking fashoinable parties undress parades. He is the best accountant who can cast up

orrectly the sum of his own errors. The heart of a wise man should be like a rror, which reflects every object without being sullied by any.

most burdened. He that would be angry and sin not, must ot be angry with anything but sin. The Bible is a window in this prison of hope, through which we look into eternity. and of policy superadded to the supreme obli-

Bigotry murders religion to frighten fools with her ghost. A wicked book is the worse that it cannot

Give work rather than alms to the poor. The former drives out indolence, the latter industry.

as the dead do beneath. Every man has his chain and his clog, only

than he who drags it. The column is an emblem of faith, it springs up from earth to heaven: the arch symbolizes | Lord Raynham were the two gentlemen who mercy, it descends from heaven to earth. If a few civil words will render a man hap-

its brilliancy by what his gains. Let what you leave at your death be with-

vant, it is your master. The covetous man does not possess wealth—it possesses him. Cunning leads to knavery; it is but a step rom one to the other, and that very slippery; lying makes the only difference; add that to nning and it is knavery.

Those things that are not practicable are not desirable. If we cry, like children, for the moon, like children we must cry on. Where necessity ends, desire and curiosity

egin; no sconer are we supplied with everything nature can demand than we sit down to contrive artificial appetites. Never exhort men vehemently to secrecy; f you do they will betray you of a certainty.

In making women beautiful the imagina-

tions of men have done more than nature. ou observe that one disputant begins to call hard names, and to ejaculate: nonsense! ab-

that the party thus prolific of epithets is in the wrong.—N. Y. News. Well, News, we don't know of anybody that uses harsh epithets more profusely than vou do.

Additional bounties are to be given to oldiers who distinguish themselves. So if our brave fellows want "higher wages," they must strike for them.

her If woman would sway the tides of man's idolatry, she should hold him at a distance, even as the moon keeps herself aloof from the great deep.

England and France flirted a long time with the rebellion. But both seem at last to have discarded their abject and pertinacious wooer.

It is currently reported in Paducah that Hop. Lucien Anderson has been released by the rebels and sent to Union City under a flag

Napoleon said that "bayonets think." es, and few thinkers have so much keenness, point, and penetration as they. Our nationality must be very dear to

is hereafter if that may be called dearest that costs most.

If violent and bitter newspaper articles in the belly as they are now.

Paducah is kept under continual excite ent by rumors and reports of rebels in that vicinity. We wish that Meade would advance. and that gold wouldn't.

Ber If a true man's blood is let at all it

ould be let alone. For the Sunday Journal. MARRIED LADY AND HER MAIDEN SISTER TO GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

Some year ago to a lady You wrote that your time of day Was on the "side that is shady"— "Past one P. M." Now, Mr. Prentice, "allow us to say," That's all sham! How do you reckon your years? If by what you have done

Reasonably told (1 am not poking fun), You're a thousand years old But sister says: But I maintain you're a boy (I don't mean a cupid, however),
Precisely as young as the joy
That you shoot from your sparkling quiver,

And that we know Has such fresh flow That perforce it is young forever!
EUGENIA AND ANNIE.
GEORGETOWN HEIGHTS, D. C., Sept. 8, 1863.

[For the Louisville Sunday Journal.] Lone idol of my dreams afar, Hast thou no lingering thought of me I gaze on every wandering star

In midnight orisons to thee Lost Pleiad from the Heaven of view Unfading shines each starry hue That from thy parting radiance stole Gone like some vision of the night, O'er which vain Fancy, waking, w

For which fond Hope her vigil keeps I scarce can deem that thou hast flown— Beloved one, where art thou now? Like me perchance, all sad and lone,

With eve's pale shadows on thy brow. · And ever this dim hour recalls The mournful thought that thou art fled-That now no more these silent halls Re-echo to thy fairy tread.

"Twas here that erst these lips of thine Charmed every thrill of passion mute "Twas here thy parting song divine Died like the lay of Love's last lute. 'Twas here that oft at eve I kept full many a watch for thee, fill, lost in transport by thy side, I craved no bliss save thus to be.

Come thou, all ardent as thou art, Come to Love's consecrated grot; Egeria! here thy counterpart Awaits thee in this haunted spot.

phia North American says the late Sir Rober Peel, one of the greatest of modern English statesman, was a model of caution. No man ever caught him tripping-in small affairs, at all events, whatever they may have done in great ones. He never committed himself knowingly, either by word or by deed, and, n this negative sense, he was expine distinguished man; for it really is of vital importance to any one filling a prominent public position that he should present no as ailable bles to the attacks of his enemies. But every man is not great in his son, and the greater portion of the renown of the Posels passed away with the father of the present baronet. No one can say that opportunit V has been wanting to the last mentioned per sonage for distinguishing himself, for the political opponents of his father have been his best friends, and have thrust office upon him when they might easily have found a better man. In his college days the present Sir Robert Peel was known as a "fast man." Those were the times that produced fast men of the Marquis of Waterford stamp, and common report mixes up the name of the right honorable baronet with sundry adventures and exploits which are better passed over in silence. But when he entered public life it was generally believed that he had "sown his wild oats," and assumed the dignity of a senator. Frankly confessing his follies, he propitiated the political world, and went to work in his new vocation. For some years pest he has exceeded rather than fallen short of public expectation, and it is therefore to be regretted that the madness of an hour should damage a rising reputation and perhaps put a stop to a career of usefulness. But great men must not play vulgar pranks: if they do they must pay the penalty. Sir Robert Peel is a member of "Her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council," and, as such, It is the temper of the highest heart, like takes the title of "Right Honorable." He is the paim tree, to strive most upwards when also the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and is therefore the represen tative of that functionary, or, rather, of the Irish government in the House of Commons. On him devolves the task of defending the Irish policy of the Ministry, and of encountering personally the animosity of oppos Irish members. It is evident that in order to be "the man for Galway" under these circumstances, a cool head and calm temper are specially needed. His father filled the office before him, in times when the Irish Secretaryship involved the holder in perhaps a score It is a shame when the church itself is a of duels. The late Sir Robert "went out" cemetery, where the living sleep above ground, when challenged; the present Sir Robert flatly refuses to fight-with deadly weapons, at least-though he does not object to fisticuffs, is looser and lighter to one man than to an- as his recent escapade shows. The story of other; and he is more at ease who takes it up this affair is as follows: The borough of Tamworth returns two members to Parliament. Sir Robert Peel and

were elected to fill that capacity in the pres-

ESCAPADES OF A MINISTER.—The Philadel-

ent Parliament. A month ago, however, by py, he must be a wretch indeed who will not the death of his father, Lord Raynham was give them to him. Let another man light his elevated to the peerage, which event created candle by your own, and yours loses none of avacancy in the representation of the borough in the House of Commons. The seat was contested by two gentlemen, Mr. Cowper and cut controversy, else the lawyers will be your Mr. Peel, who differed very little in political opinions; but the former had the support of If you have money, and it is not your ser- | Sir Robert. Now, in Eagland, no point of election etiquette is better settled than that it is the duty of the member already honored with the confidence of the constituency to abstain from any attempt to employ the important position in which they have placed him in order to influence their votes with regard to the election of a colleague. But, in addition to this, Sir Robert is a large land owner in the neighborhood, and the proprietor o property within the borough, and can, therefore, exercise very considerable indirect influence on the election. Of late years it has been the rule for persons in this position to avoid putting themselves forward in electioneering matters. Thus, as a Privy Councillor, as Secre tary for Ireland, as member for Tamworth, as the owner of property in the neighborhood, and as a gentleman, Sir Robert was bound to abstain from attempting to influence the electors of Tamworth in the choice of their representative. But he cared little for these considerations. He inaugurated the electora campaign a few weeks ago by attending a meeting of Mr. Cowper's supporters, and making a speech in his favor, but he met with scanty applause. On the day of the election he appeared, amid a storm of hisses, to tender his vote for Mr. Cowper. The vote was objected to at the polling booth, on some trivial ground, which everybody knew could not be supported, and the objection was taken, probly merely by way of giving vent to public displeasure. Some minutes after this Sir Robert came in collision with an elector, and knocked him down, and in his fall the elector struck at Sir Robert with a stick. The stick was broken in the struggle but nobody was hurt, though somebody will suffer in pocket, because an action at law has arisen out of the affair. This was early in the day, and so strong were the marks of disapprobation which Sir Robert encountered everywhere, that he seems to have thought it advisable to go home. But when he got there he felt that he had not had enough, so at twelve o'clock he returned to the town in a chariot and four, in which he drove th:ough the streets with one of his sisters, as if he was afraid he had not sufficiently identified his family and himself with the election. He paid, too, another visit to the Town Hall, where, being rudely pressed by the crowd, he ere victuals, the rebels wouldn't be pinched slackened his pace, and pointed with his stick to the bronze statue of his father. Whether he meant to imply that he was conducting Mr. Cowper's election exactly in the manner that his father would have done, or whether, like a great artist, he felt the advantages of contrast, and wished the spectators to compare the proceedings of the day with the staid, decorous, and measured speeches and manners of his illustrious progenitor, we cannot tell. A little while afterwards Sir Robert got among his old friends. "Here's a man," shouted one of the mob, "who has voted for Peel." "Then bonnet him," said Sir Robert. So said, so done. If not victorious in returning the colleague he favored, Sir Robert had at any rate the satisfaction of reflecting that once by his own hand, and once by the hand of another, he had on the same day inflicted personal chastisement on two of his refractory constituents.

The election was over; Mr. Cowper had been beaten by a majority of fifty-seven; but Sir Robert's exploits were not ended. He made a speech in which he said that "he fully expected Mr. Cowper would be victorious; a Peel had sat for Tamworth for seventy years, and he regarded it as most objectionable that a second of the name should be returned; the contest was, he believed, the forerunner of an attempt to remove himself from the representation of the borough." This extraordinary language showed that he was a bad judge of the feelings of the borough, and has supplied the electors with an argument which will probably be used with effect against himself. They have elected another Peel this time, so that they have two Peels to represent them; but at the next election they may, perhaps, think that "it is most objectionable that a second of the name should be returned," and make a different arrangement; but that may consist in their dropping him as the second Peel and retaining his relative as their representative. As matters stand, Sir Robert Peel has seriously damaged his character in the English political world, where long custom has prescribed the mode in which a gentleman in his position should act during an election.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.-Farmers who butcher their own steel -that is, the stock they raise or fatten on their own farmsand in that way sell it, must make a return under oath to the Assistant Assessor of all stock thus slaughtered and sold. They do not need a license unless they sell \$1,000 worth; but they are bound to pay twenty cents per head U.S. revenue tax for all cattle over eighteen months old, five cents for all under eighteen months, six cents for each hog, and three cents for each sheep.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, An intelligent deserter has arrived in our lines, who left his regiment—the 2d Louisiana Tigers—on the 7th inst, it being thea stationed between Brandy Station and Culpepper Courthouse. The Tigers, he says, now number but four hundred men. The whole rebel army is now in front of us. He estimates it them 45 000 to 50 000 consisting of A.P. army is now in front of us. He estimates it at from 45,000 to 50,000, consisting of A. P. Hill's, Ewell's, and part of D. H. Hill's corps. No other troops have been sent west from Lee's army since the departure of Longstreet's corps and part of D. H. Hill's.

The talk in the rebel army was that troops would be brought back to Lee's army, now that Hill has been suspended from command. He thinks Lee does not mean to give battle this side of his entrenchments upon the Rapid

He thinks Lee does not mean to give battle
this side of his entrenchments upon the Rapid
Ann, which he describes as rather formidable
but susceptible of being turned.

He describes things among the Confederate
soldiers as decidedly blue, in view of their
scant supplies of food and clothing. A considerable portion of the Tiger regiment were
barefoot when he left. Soldiers had been reduced to quarter rations, and threats to desert
were openly made in camp. The allowance
consists solely of flour and beef.

It appears from official reports from Gen.
Curtlin, commanding the Department of New
Mexico, that California and New Mexico volunteers are scouring the Territory, penetrat-

unteers are scouring the Territory, penetrat-ing to the haunts of the Navajoe Indians, and destroying villages and crops, and making captures of persons and stock. Owing to the scant supplies of grass and water, further op-erations are to be made in detached partie on foot, which plan is to be continued during The Navajoe Indians have been more se-

verely punished during the summer than ever before. They have been closely hunted in almost every direction by our troops.

The country people back of Fort Pillow have probably suffered more from depredations of guerillas than any others along the Mississippi river. Scarcely a day passes but more or less of the planters and those keeping small stores are plundered. The people have become ex-asperated to such an extent that they have de-

asperated to such an extent that they have de-termined to league together and hang all of the villains that can be caught. On Friday last, after a new depredation, some citizens, assisted by soldiers from the fort, hearing of a robber rendezvous, started out, and, after a long march, came up with and captured three of the gang, two whites, named Davis and Buckley, and a negro. They were given a trial at once, found guilty, and executed by hanging on the spot. Buckley before the war was esteemed an honorable and well to do fermer. do farmer.
The conscription is still going on in Shelby

and Tipton counties. Robbing of plantations is of daily occurrence.

The steamer Leonard arrived this morning from White River and reports guerillas swarming around its mouth, and that the gunboat stationed there was expecting them to attack a party sent from the gunboat in pursuit of the band that burned the Allen Collier. The Argus has just received the Little Rock National Democrat of the 10th, which has re-ceived the Washington Telegraph of the 28th,

published in Hempstead county. It says that Kirby Smith, as Lieutenant-General commanding, has issued an address to the people of Arkansas, Louisians, and Texas, calling for the formation of a command for local or home defence. He says: "By a vigorous and home defence. He says: "By a vigorous and united effort, you can preserve your property, you can secure independence for yourselves and children—all that renders life desirable. Endure awhile longer, and victory and peace must crown your efforts." Persons not within conscription age—18 to 45—are to compose this branch of the service.

A large Union meeting was held at the theatre in Little Rock on the 7th. Several spirited addresses were delivered, after which a committee on constitution for the organization and appointment of officers of the State Union Club reported on a constitution and bylaws, which were adopted.

laws, which were adopted. [Special.] CAIRO, Nov. 18.

Quite a number of the guerillas who have been infesting Western Kentucky have been taken in the vicinity of Paducah and Union City and sent to Columbus. Yesterday a skirmish occurred between a squad of Federal cavalry and some guerillas. Five of the latter were killed and three captured.

It is said that considerable smuggling is being done at Price's Landing. Goods are conveyed across the swamps to a place below Bloomfield, and from there into Arkansas. They are also hauled to James's Bayou, floated down to New Madrid Bend, and ferried across to Tennessee and furnished to guerillas. There it was discovered that Hon. Lucien Anderson and Mr. Landrum had been captured by Faulkner. Several of his friends were arrested by order of Gen. Smith, among them were Faulkner's father-in-law and brother. rested by order of Gen. Smith, among them were Faulkner's father-in-law and brother. A lawyer named Wm. R. Corbett volunteered to go to Faulkner with a flag of truce, and try to get Anderson and Landrum released. Gen. Smith allowed him to go, and with a few friends he went to McLemoorsville, Tenn, where they found Faulkner. The interview was successful, and he returned under escort of fifty rebels. Some arrangements remaining . We expect to hear of the return of son and Landrum to-day.

EADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.) movement has occurred as yet. Everyis quiet along the lines. Small bodies
el infantry are yet north of the Rapid
n the vicinity of Cedar Mountains. The
y is full of rebel deserters, whom our
r are picking up constantly, bringing
150 to 100 daily. Our regular cavaley in from 50 to 100 daily. Our regular cavalry pickets are two miles beyond Culpepper, and cavalry patrols go down to the Rapid Ann.

[To the Associated Press.]

Washington, Nov. 18.

A special to the Herald says that the rain as special to the hereal says to the rain on Sunday exposed a horrible sight on the Rappahannock. In the rifle-pits from which the rebels retired on this side the washings of the rain uncovered half buried arms and legs of those slain in their recent skirmish with

the 6th corps.

Advices received to-day from the West Advices received to-day from the West state that the rebels are moving on Gen. Burnside's forces via Loudon, East Tennessee. The letter are deemed to be in an impregnable position, and it is thought that the force now advancing has been exaggerated somewhat.

A deserter from the 2d Louisiana, arrived here, thinks that Lee's army is about 50,000 atrong. He adds that the fortifications on the

trong. He adds that the fortifications on the sapid Ann are very formidable.

Lee has fallen back to Hanover Junction with one-balf of his army, as a protection for tichmond the other half has gone towards. ynchburg to reinforce or protect the retreat the force sent against Burnside. HEADQUARTEES ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.)

A special to the Herald says that each In ana and Wisconsin regiment in this army sending home one commissioned officer and

wo privates from each on recruiting service, with the expectation of filling their thinned ranks with volunteers.

A letter to the Herald, dated off Mobile, Oct 22, says the Colorado (flag-ship) and the Genesce had an engagement with the Ladies' Ram, presented by the ladies of Mobile to the rebels. The Genesce fired two shots and the Colorado three, when the rebel ram flowest immediately put back under Fort

and the Colorado three, when the rebel ram almost immediately put back under Fort Morgan. The rebels have one iron-clad and two steamers and a floating battery in the bay, but they are of no use.

A Washington despatch to the Herald says the sutler of the 5th Kentucky cavalry, and seven others, were released from Castle Thunder on parole, and reached there. They state the removal of 12,000 Union prisoners from Richmond to Danville has commenced, and already 2,500 have gone. There is great complaint among the poor people in Richmond at sint among the poor people in Richmond at high price and scarcity of provisions, and ey are forced to adopt the advice of their pers to live without eating meat.

[To the Associated Press.]
NEW YORK, Nov. 19. New York, Nov. 19.
The Tribune's Washington despatch says
Messrs. Wm. Stanners, of Keokuk, Iowa, and
A. Hines, of Memphis, two citizens, captured
last May at Greenville, Miss., and confined in Libby prison most of the time since, are mong the returned prisoners that arrived at hnaspolis to-day.

These gentlemen represent matters in Rich-

and daily growing worse. No meat had een issued for twelve days. Before they left favorite dog of a friend, which had been for long time sharing their scanty fare, was acrificed that they might have a meal-hese gentlemen say that while officers had been gentlemen to be a for the d the contributions sent, those for the diers and the rations had not yet been dis-

They confirm the statements that nothing int to citizens or soldiers had ever been de-vered by the rebels until a recent interfer-

livered by the rebels until a recent interference of the Government.

Fifteen Yankee deserters escaped from Castle Thunder by mining under the wall Friday night last. A few were recaptured.

The steamer Dupont, from Charleston bar on the evening of the 16th, reports that the bombartment of Sumpter continued day and night, and the fort is much reduced, and will be compelled to surrender in a short time.

A New Orleans letter of the 11th, to the Express, says: Our loss in the Carion Crow xpress, says: Our loss in the Carion Crow fair is not less than five hundred killed and unumbered. Two twelve-pounder Parrotts were captured by the rebels, whose force numbered over five thousand. Ours did not number over eighteen hundred, being the rearrand of our army. General Price was ported at Alexandria, with fifteen thousand

orted at Alexandria, with fitteen thousand men, for which reason, as well as the impossi-bility of getting supplies, it was deemed best to fall back. Our wagon trains were saved. Orders are said to have been received, send-ing the 11th army corps to Memphis. The rebels have ceased the parolment of

prisoners.

The steamer Creole, from New Orleans on the 11th, has arrived.

Further details from Teche in relation to

the attack on Washburn's advance show our loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners at 677.
The 67th Indiana was captured almost entire.
The 6th Indiana and 96th Ohio lost heavily. The rebels outnumbered our force five to oac. We excelled them in artillery, which, at short range, is thought to have swept off large

imbers of rebels. It is reported that the 3d army corps is ordered to Texas via the Gulf.
General Wadsworth and Adjutant-General
Thomas had arrived at New Orleans.
The Tribune has the following highly im-A late London paper publishes a memorial

A late London paper publishes a memorial from the Glasgew Emancipation Society to Earl Russell, representing that a vessel similar to the Alabama has just been launched by James and George Thompson, and the machinery is being repidly placed in her, with a view to hurrying her off to sea, although unfinished, and which is reported to be for the purpose of pirating under the rebel flag, having been built under contract for W. S. Lindsey. She has grangets end all the other sey. She has gun-ports, and all the other appliances of war. The vessel is disguised with paint, &c., and Maffitt, of the Florida, is waiting to take command of her, and the memorialists implore Russell to prevent her

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 19. The enemy began skirmishing from their position on the Kingston road at 10 o'clock this morning. Our advance alone was composed wholly of mounted infantry and cavalry, who commanded the position, under command of Gen. Sanders, and each man acted like a veteran. At noon the enemy opened with artillery at short range, principally at a large house. Benjamin's battery was the only one which replied occupying the chief fortificawhich replied, occupying the chief fortifica-tion a mile in front of the town. A desperate charge was made by the enemy at about 3 P. M. Our men were protected by rail barricades on the crest of a hill. General Sanders was severely wounded, and was borne from the field. We yielded the position and fell back a third of a mile to a stronger one. We have lost 100 men, a quarter of whom were filled. The enemy had completely invested the place, but Gen. Burnside will defend it to the last man, and, it is believed, successfully. Our troops are in the best spirits. Our important point is fortified, and confidence pre

vails that we shall whip the enemy. [Special to the Herald.]

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 17. Gen. Longstreet, after crossing the Tennes-see river on Saturday morning, the 14th inst., see river on Saturday morning, the 14th inst., was attacked in the evening by Gen. Burnside, who drove the advance guard back to within a mile of the river's edge by night fall. Longstreet crossed the remainder of his troops during the night, and, on Sanday morning, advanced in force. Gen. Burnside, finding it impossible to cope with him with the small force at his disposal, fell back to Lenoire, the rear guard skirmishing heavily with the enemy throughout the day. Three desperate charges were made upon our position during Sanday night, but they were repulsed. On Monday morning General Burnside evacuated Lenoire, but, owing to the pursuit that was kept up, he determined to give them a decided check, and accordingly came into line of battle at Campbell's Station, where a fight ensued, lasting from late in the morning until dark. Our first position commanded the road on both sides. The infantry deployed in front and were soon attacked by the enemy, who made were soon attacked by the enemy, who made several gallant charges, and finally succeeded in cutfianking our men by driving them to the cover of the batteries, which now opened rific and destructive fire. The rebels retired before it and gave way, and eventually

all back to the river.

It was now three o'clock P. M. The rebels showing a desire to renew the attack, and having brought three batteries to their assistance, Gen. Burnside fell back to a more advantageous position, and again gave them battle. The contest continued, closing at wightful with our troops in prepagation of rightfall with our troops in possession of their own ground. The object of the fight having been obtained, and, as the detention of the rebels had enabled all our trains to get in advance, our troops fell back during the night, and reached Knoxville, where a great

tle is expected to morrow.

Testerday the rebel's advance guard at ked our outposts upon the Loudon and nton road, and heavy skirmishing continued all day. This morning the attack was resumed. The rebels finding it impossible to drive with infantry, brought several guns into position, and poured in a flanking fire. In the evening they brought forward a heavier infantry force once more, and, after a brief skirmish, charged our position. A terrific hand to hand conflict occurred. Our men fought with the greatest gallantry, but at last were compelled to falll back about one-third of a mile to a strong line, which they hold

We have to regret the wounding of Gen. We have to regret the wounding of Gen. Saunders, who commanded the outpost. His situation is critical. Lieut.-Col. Smith, of the 20th Michigan, was killed at Campbell's Station. Our loss in that fight was between 200 and 300. Our loss to-day will not exceed 150. The enemy's loss on Monday, owing to the severe fire of our artillery, could not have been much less than 1,000. General Shackelford had a brisk fight on

Sunday with the rebels on the other side of Halston, three miles from here, and kept them in check. At night they disappeared. Our men are in the best of spirits, and perectly confident of success to-morrow.

Washington, Nov. 19.
The following was received to-day at head-

quarters of the army:

CUMBERLAND, MD, Nov. 18.

To Brig.-Gen. G. W. Collum, Chief of Staff:
Gen. Averill has arrived at New Creek, at or near Covington. He encountered and dispersed a portion of Imboden's command, on the way to reinforce Echols. He captured twenty-five prisoners. There is not at this time an organized force of rebels within the bounds of the new State of Western Virginia.

[Signed] B. F. KELLY, Brig.—Gen.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 19.
Desertions from the rebel army are now more rumerous than at any time since the xpulsion of Bragg from Middle Tennessee. The demoralization of the rebels increases daily. On the other hand, Grant's troops are all in splendid spirits. Re-enlistments in the reteran corps are more numerous than was expected, and it is said, upon good authority, that not less than iour-fiths of the entire force will re-enter the army for the new term. All is quiet. The weather is fine and cool.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.

Every assurance has been given to the Sanitary Commission that the stores sent to our Union sufferes in the Richmond prisons reach them. Gen. Meredith, U. S. Commissioner of exchange at Fortress Monroe, engages to receive all sent to his care by express, and send them under a flag of truce to City Paint. send them under a flag of truce to City Point, Commissioner Ould gives written assurance that they will be received at City Point and delivered to the prisoners to whom they are directed. Gen. Neal Dow and other reliable men among the prisoners will receive and distribute whatever is sent. [Special to the Post.]

Washington, Nov. 19.

Rebel guerillas are growing very bold in Virginia. They have captured several sutlers and citizens at Fails Church, Fairfax county, but a few miles from Washington.

The story that Lee has fallen back from the Rapid Ann is doubted.

Washington, Nov. 19.

By the act of March 34, 1863, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue \$400. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

of the Treasury is authorized to issue \$400,000,000 of treasury notes, running not longer than three years, and bearing interest at a rate not higher than 6 per cent, which he can make a legal tender for the face value. Under make a legal tender for the face value. Under this authority \$50,000,000 of the 2 years notes at 5 per cent interest, payable every six months, were negotiated with the Associated Banks of the three cities on the 8th of September last. These notes are to be a legal tender for their faces. If paid out by the banks they will, to a great degree operate as an equivalent increase of currency. Plates have already been prepared for the issue of 1-year notes at the same rate of interest, payable at maturity with the principal, which notes will also be legal tenders, but no decision has yet been arrived at as to their issue. The aggregate amount of United States legal tender notes which the Secretary has been authorized by the various laws of Congress to authorized by the various laws of Congress to issue is absolutely \$400,000,000. All this amount has been issued. He has, besides, conditional authority to issue \$50,000,000 more for the redemption of temporary loans, should it become necessary to do so.

The United States District Court at Alexandria, Judge Underwood presiding, yesterday ordered decrees of confiscation and sale against

French Forrest, late of the United Substant French Forest, take of the Onlinea States Navy.

The court-martial, of which Major Gaines was Judge-Advocate, was dissolved to day. Its finding in the following cases are officially announced: Isaac Frederick McArter, found announced: Isaac Frederick acArer, found guilty of stealing \$46,000 in Government money, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary at Albany; Capt. J. W. Howland, A. Q. M., convicted of stealing \$16,400, and sentenced to be cashiered, compelled to refund the money, and to be confined five years in the penitentiary at Albany; Captain C. Levi, A. Q. M., convicted of having signed a false certificate of pay of men under his command, was cashired, compelled to refund, and to be forever discharged from holding any office of profit or trust in the United States.

the property of thirteen persons, including

[Special.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 19. The Richmond Whig of the 16th has the ollowing telegrams:
Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 13.—Nothing from the front this morning. A party of Georgia troops and Indians killed the notorious Brizon and thirty of his men a short time since on the line between Georgia and North Carolina.

A special to the Register, dated Sweetwater, Nov. 12th, says: The Federals have removed all their morning to Krowylle for safety and

that Vankee officers who deserted and came iuto our lines report that Grant expects soon to assault Lookout. His army are on half ra-

The Richmond Whig of the 16th has the following: "About forty Yankee prisoners succeeded in making their escape on Friday night, from what prison we have not learned. One of them was overhauled while making his way in the direction of the Peninsula, and others escaped on Saturday night; but it is not authenticated. It is presumed that measures have been taken to prevent a repetition of this occurrence. Four thousand Yankee prisoners will, we learn, be taken hence to Deary it.

The Richmond Whig, in an editorial on the The Richmond Whig, in an editorial on the Army of Tennessee, says: "Since the battle of Chickamauga, the army has lost Lieut. Gen. Polk, Lieut. Gen. Hill, Maj. Gen. Forrest, Gen. Cheatham, and Maj. Gen. Buckner. With the exception of Hill, these officers have served from the beginning of the war. With that army some of them had the confidence of the Confidence of a the Confidence of the that army some of them had the confidence of the Confederates to a high degree of enthaliasm, and were, undoubtedly, among the most skilful, intrepid, and devoted of leaders. But, great as was their value to that army, if their withdrawal had left nothing but my, it their withdrawai had left hothing but concord and harmony, they could then well be spared. Unfortunately, information that reaches us is far otherwise. Harmony doesn't prevail—doesn't exist. To secure these, there is no officer, no hundred officers that would ot well be removed, for without the conf ence of the men in their commanders and commanders in their men, there is no army that can be relied on. It is suicide to leave nything with this army uncertain that can be nade sure, for it must succeed, must beat back

made sure, for it must succeed, must beat back
the enemy from the great central position we
have turned, or the Confederacy will be overrun—nct subjugated—but overrun."

[To the Associated Press.]

Washingron, Nov. 19.

A despatch was received here to-day from
Neal Dow, in Richmond, stating that 4,800 rations, sent by our government for the relief of
our prisoners, had been landed from the steamtrand were being distributed. The refusal of er and were being distributed. The refusal of the rebel authorities to receive them arose from a misapprehension or a misuse of the word request for permission to land commissary stores. The rebel government refused to let any such officer enter Richmond; but on explanation they consented to the reception and distribution of the rations.

[To the Associated Press.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,) A field reconnoissance by about 200 of the enemy's cavalry was made yesterday morning at Beverly ford, resulting in the capture and wounding of several of the 18th Pennsyland wounding of several of the 18th Fennsylvania cavalry, who were on picket within two miles of the ford, reconnoitring in force, when the enemy charged on them, and forced them to fall back on the infantry of the 2d corps, when the rebels returned and crossed the river. No artillery was used, but several desperate hand to hand conflicts took place on the falling beek of our carely.

or the falling back of our cavalry.

Wild rumors have been extensively circuted here for the past ten days among the various camps, causing considerable excitement among our pickets. The story is told of the discovering of some of our men belonging to the 2d corps with their throats cut from ear to ear, just outside our picket lines. The soldiers state that these murdered men stole out from camp after dark in search of some-thing to eat and were caught by guerillas, who feared to shoot them on account of alarming our pickets. It is said our men were Several soldiers have mysteriously

unarmed. Several soldiers have mysteriously disappeared, and this fact gives color to the horrible report. And inquiry at headquarters fails to elicit any information regarding this rumor, and it is probably a canard.

The Richmond Enquirer complains of the French journals for their repeated assertion that instructions had been sent to Slidell to make no concession and hold no discussion relative to the subject of slavery, and declares that no such instructions had been sent, because they were unnecessary. Neither Slidell nor the Confederate Government, says the Enquirer, has the power to make any concession or right to entertain any discussion or guestion relating to domestic institutions. question relating to domestic institutions. The States have not conveyed any such pow

er to their agents.

New York, Nov. 20. A mass meeting to favor recruiting is to be held at Cooper Institute next Wednesday night. Gen. Dix will preside. It is believed the large quota of volunteers called for from this city can be obtained by the use of proper

efforts.

Richmond papers of the 16th contain the following: An Atlanta despatch, dated Nov. 13, says a party of Georgia State troops and Indians killed the notorious Brizon and 34 of his men, a short time since, on a line between Georgia and North Carolina.

A special to the Register dated Sweet

Georgia and North Carolina.

A special to the Register, dated Sweet
Water, Nov. 12, says the Federals have removed all their supplies to Knoxville for
safety, and are living on half rations.

A special to the Intelligencer says that the
Yankee officers who deserted and came into our lines report that Grant expects soon to assault Lookout, and that his army is on half rations. hundred and ten of the Yankee prison-

ers in Richmond have been sent to console the good people of Danville.

The escape of the notorious Rucker from jail has removed the difficulty with regard to the exchange of surgeons. It is probable that the exchange of surgeons. It is probable that
the next flag-of-truce steamer from the North,
which is expected at City Point daily, will
bring up a large number of our surgeons, held
as prisoners at the North.

The Libby Prison contains 84 Yankee surgeons, which is quite as great a number as the
Yankees hold. These will be sent forward as
soon as ours are received.

We heard a rumor that the enemy were for
tifving at Winton, but the rumor wants con-

fying at Winton, but the rumor wants con-emation. We should not be surprised at any me, however, to hear of an advance on Wel-

time, however, to hear of an advance on Weldon from that direction.

The bombardment of Fort Sumpter last night was continued as usual. Slow firing was going on this morning. The enemy fired 25 shots from Fort Gregg into the city, doing no material damage. It is reported that a gun burst at the last fire. There has been slow firing on Sumpter all day. The present indications are that the enemy intend more extensive operations. No Monitors were in action to day: they have retired. ction to day; they have retired.

Fortress Monros, Nov. 20.

A steamer has arrived from City Point.
Col. Irving satisfactorily transferred our Government rations, and also the Baltimore American's relief fund provisions, to Commissioner Ould. The Richmond Examiner of Nov. 18

Contains the following:

Charleston, Nov. 17.—Two of the Monitors that were engaged are not seen this forenoon. A report from Moultrie states that the leading Monitor in the fight had her smoke-stack and turret perforated. A report from Sumpter states that four Monitors took their position to-day near Cummings's Point, and after wards passed up the channel. It is believed that they carried heavy weights suspended at cerain depths below the water, to ascertain it there was a passage for vessels or a certain

draft.

Richmond papers say that six hundred more Yankee prisoners were sent to Danville yester-day. One hundred and fifteen Yankee prisnners were received at Libby Prison trobarleston on Monday night, among them tailors and marines captured on the last night the assault on Sumpter's battered walls. The great ram Missouri, built at Shreveport, La., is a failure. She cost the Government half a million of dollars. No Richmond papers except of the 18th

have arrived. NEW YORK, NOV. 20.
The gold market was excited to-day by the unfavorable rumors as to Burnside, and reports are that a French war vessel took out to-day \$270,000 for Vera Cruz, and that to-morrow the shipment to Burope would be heavy. Gold at one time reached 154½, but closed at 152½ NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

A large firm operating in gold failed to-day.

The Russian Admiral and fleet leave on
Monday next for Fortress Monroe, where they Monday next for Fortress Monroe, where they expect to pass the winter.

A letter from the blockading squadron off Mobile reports that a rebel ram recently attacked the fleet, but, after three shots from the Colorado and two from the Genesio, run back under the guns of Fort Morgan.

The steamer Morning Star, from New Orleans on the 14th, via Havana on the 16th, arrived to-night.

arrived to night.

The expedition sent by water, accompanied by General Banks, had been a great success. Brazos Island, Brownsville, and Point Isabel were captured, and are now in our possession. The enemy threw away their guns and fled to San Antonio. The casualties on either side ere not stated

are not stated.

The correspondent of the Herald thinks the occupation of Rio Grande and the blockade of the entrance thereto, which was the leading topic of discussion in New Orleans, will be likely to lead to a conflict with France. are not stated. The Richmond Examiner, in a recent aditorial, shows the worthlessness of the rebel currency, and says that the Government is gradually feeling its way to a system of

The bakers of Richmond have raised the price of the pound-loaf bread from 25 cents to 50 cents.

News from rebel accounts appear that the calcium light is used by Gen. Gilmore at Fort Gregg to obtain greater accuracy in firing at

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17. Gen. Hurlbut's order, reported yesterday, caused great excitement in this city, especially among the Jews, a large number of whom are among the Jews, a large number of whom are liable to conscription. The order is generally approved among military men. The soldiers especially are jubilant at the general consolernation of the citizens. The lines are completely closed, and all intercourse and trade with the interior is suspended for the roresent. Chalmers's forces are again gathering on the Tallahatchie for another raid. They are reported from 6,000 to 8,000 strong, with 10 pieces of artillery, having been reinforced from Alabama. A warm reception awaits them.

The railroad from Jackson, Miss., to Grenada has been repaired by the rebels, and trains have commenced running to the latter point. Bragg is reported falling back to Rome.

The foundery at Selma, Alabama, is said to

be casting 120-pounder guns and large quanti-

The Star of this evening says: We learn through recent correspondence—up to the 17th instant—from Richmond, between Robt. Ould, the rebel Exchange Commissioner, and Gen. Meredith, our Exchange Commissioner, which has reached this city, that the rebel authoriies are faithfully executing their promise to ive our prisoners in their hands the food and

rerything our Government has forwarded Richmond to that end. Our Hospital Superintendent here, Acting orgeon Burns, has come forward to add medical stores to the stores thus furnished to our suffering heroes in Richmond by the Gov-ernment. The rebel authorities will not perour suffering heroes in Richmond by the trovernment. The rebel authorities will not per-nit our Government agents to accompany the goods within their lines, substituting rebel ommissioners in their stead where the flag-of-truce boats meet.

The rebel authorities, in correspondence with our own at Fortress Monroe, deny that they are now treating Capating Flynn and

with our own at Fortress Monroe, deny that they are now treating Captains Flynn and Sawyer is any way different from other Union prisoners in Richmond, except that they are kept separate from their companions.

Advices have been received at the War Department this morning from Gen. Burnside, saying his position is impregnable, and that he has no fear of the rebels under Long-It is reported here that Meade's army occu-

pies Madison C. H., and that the rebels are retreating.

Advices from Mr. Adams, our Minister in England, confirm the news that a new trial is granted by the Court of Exchequer in the case of the Alexandra.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 20.

Major-General Hartsuff, commanding the 23d army corps, arrived in this city to-day. An aggravation of his wound, caused by the probable change in position of the bullet which he received in his hip at the battle of Antictam, disables him from active field duty for the present. He has been ordered to Ciacinnati to preside over a court-martial of high rank, after the conclusion of the labors whereof, should his disability continue, he will probably be assigned to the command of a distinct in the Department of the Ohio.

CAPE RACE, Nov. 20.
The City of Baltimore from Liverpool on the 11th, via Queenstown the 12th, passed here

this morning.
[To the Associated Press.]
Washington, Nov. 20. Washington, Nov. 20.

The attention of the President and more prominent members of the Cabinet, and other prominent gentlemen, has been largely given of late to the consideration of important questions connected with the recall to the Union of the truant Southern States, several of which may soon be knocking at the door.

The precise course to be adopted is not yet determined upon. Several theories claim the President's ear, but he is activate morgand in

President's ear, but he is actively engaged in maturing a practical plan by which to secure reunion upon the only practicable basis—the basis of freedom and equality before the law Recent utterances of the President and in-

ructions recently given to commissioned epresentatives of the Government in the disets of the South, now in our possession ave no doubt that the policy of the adminis tration to permit none of the vagrant States to come back with a slave constitution is fixed upon. The present discussion relates to the ways and means of effecting this result.

The World says the French war steamer Milan has just arrived at this port from Vera Cruz via Havans, and will return directly to ne former port, having been ordered to New ork expressly to take out to Mexico four tillion in gold, purchased in this city on ac-ount of the French Government by the house

of Belmont & Co.

The World's despatch says the Indiana State agent reached here to-night from Fortress thonroe, bringing with him a letter from Commissioner Ould in reply to one of his own stating that the rebel authorities will promptly receive and deliver to all Indiana soldiers in the Confederacy all clothing and supplies which may be forwarded to them, and for which he (Ould) will give due notice to the

which he (Ould) will give due notice to the Indiana authorities, from time to time, as such may be delivered and accounted for.

A proposition has been made to the Richmond authorities to release unconditionally, without parole or exchange, all newspaper correspondents in prison, provided a similar release of civilians is made here.

Advices from the front to-night state that no collision has yet occurred. The rebels have made no new demonstration within a day or two, but seem to be still strengthening their earthworks. heir earthworks.

The New Orleans correspondent of the 14th to the Herald says: "Yesterday the U. S. Marshal and his deputies seized all the cotton now in New Orleans. The seizure was made by order of Mr. Rufus Walles, the U. S. District Attorney. Rumor says the seizure was made on information, derived from secret parties, that most of the cotton now and in transitu was purchased from disloyal parties, and that before it can be released the present owners must prove that the parties from whom they purchased are loyal to the Inited States."
The Herald has the following from the

Army of the Potomac, of the 20th: The guerillas around Warrenton having fired on our pickets quite frequently of late, the citizens have been notified that on the first recurrence of picket shooting Warrenton will be shelled. BRANDY STATION, NOV. 20.

A squadron of the 6th New York and 31 Virginia cavalry of Buford's command, un-der Capt. Conger, of the latter regiment, made a reconnoissance yesterday in the dire tion of Sperryville and captured a rebel herd of 232 cattle, 14 horses, and 15 herdsmen.
[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, NOV. 21 New York, Nov. 21.

A Tribune letter from Brazos, Texas, Nov. 8, says: "On the arrival of Banks' expedition being known, the rebel sympathizers threw the guns at Fort Brown into the Rio Grande and burned a portion of the dwellings in Brownsville, leaving the Unionists in pos-session of the place. The rebels took the cotton on the Texas side

across the river. After ferrying over all that owned by the Confederate government a gen-eral destruction of the cotton remaining took place. The 94th Illinois regiment raised their flag over Brownsville on Thursday at ten o'clock A. M. Banks arrived soon after.

At last accounts seven regiments had ar-The Times special of the Army of the Potomac of the 20th, says the enemy's movement cn Wednesday seems to have been a concerted plan along the whole front to ascertain our position. A force of infantry crossed a short distance below Raccoon Ford and attempted to cut off the 1st Michigan cavalry, but Major Brewer discovered them before an attack could be made.

uld be made. The enemy crossed the river during the night and exposed themselves just at dawn.

After skirmishing one or two hours and find-

ing their plans discovered, they returned to the opposite bank.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21. The Post's Washington letter says the War Department has advices from Burnside up to to-day, and it is stated in the official correce that no fears for his safety need be

The Army of the Potomac is still moving southward. It occupies Madison C: H. to-day, which looks very much like a flank movement. Our cavalry has already, it is said, got in the rear of Lee's forces. No doubts are entertained in the minds of intelligent men as to the result of an engagement between Meade and Lee.

There was some anxiety at the War Departent respecting Burnside, but it is no longer Gen. Banks entered Brownsville on the 5th with a small force. The rebels had burned the old United States barracks there and a large amount of property and part of the town, and plundered all they could, and fied

on the 4th. on the 4th.

Our prospects are good, but Banks needs 10,000 or 12,000 more troops. The people are generally favorable to the Union.

The Mexican General Cabaz, who was a refrace in Franch weight on the 6th was called efugee in Brownsville on the 6th, was called upon by the civil authorities to organize the citizens to arrest the plundering of the rebels and put out the conflagration.

After the entrance of General Banks, he, with his force, advanced to Matamoras and drove out Ruiz, who was favorable to us, and

drove out Ruiz, who was favorable to as, and sought refuge in Brownsville, and Cabaz hoisted the French flag. The following day, Cabez was attacked by Ruiz's party, and Cabaz was shot. Ruiz was again reinstated, but was again forced to fly by Cortemaz, who seized Matamoras, and has issued a pronunciamento re-establishing the Mexican constitution of 1857. Gov. Formez, of Juarez, is to take command. Ruiz is again in Brownsville. Cortemaz has shown his friends that he is for ortemaz has shown his friends that he is for the Union by loaning three very valuable steamers to Gen. Banks on the night of the 7th. Another riot was expected in Matamoras, but it failed to come off. A part of our force was kept in readiness that night to cross, and tect the American Consul's residence.

[Times Special.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

The recent captures of blockade runners off Cape Fear has so frightened the North Carolina rebel State authorities that they have given up the business, and farmed out the private of invention and inventions. ilege of importing contraband goods to private parties.

New York, Nov. 22.

An Army of the Potomac despatch of the 21st states the army is not advancing. The rain has caused some mud, but the roads will soon be dry.

A Washington special to the Herald states

of Burnside. The junction of Sherman with ebel North Carolinians, on French Be River, in which the former whipped the latte

During the fight many of the rebels skelad-lled to the Union ranks, and poured their ire into their former comrades. The Times has a letter, dated Annapolis, 19th, containing a list of 350 paroled Unioniss 19th, containing a list of 350 paroled Unionism who arrived there from Richmond. Six died on the passage. These 350 were the best that could be picked out to send. They all confirm the previous accounts of horrible hardships and suffering.

A Memphis letter of the 10th to the Times states that the Memphis and Charleston Ruilroad is being abandoned by our forces, as the expense of generaling it is too great.

expense of guarding it is too great.

expense of guarding it is too great.

Boats arriving from below report repeated attacks by guerillas on the river.

Gov. Ramsay, of Minnesota, has brought to Washington a treaty with the Indians on the border of the Rcd river, by which we acquire 11,000,000 acres of land, and all obstructions to traders from St. Paul are removed.

The Herald's Army of the Potomac despatch states that our cavality occurs Culpen. eatch states that our cavalry occupy Culpep-

er, but the infantry has not yet advanced t

It was rumored in camp that Lee had fallen ack from the Rapid Ann. Depredations in the rear of our forces prove to be mostly by deserters from our own army. Washington, Nov. 22.
Yesterday evening, about ninety of Mosby's

men approached within three miles of Beal-ton, with the intention of making a raid on the railroad. Being dressel in Federal uni-forms, the detachments of the 1st Pennsylvania and 6th Ohio cavalry, who were in the immediate neighborhood at the time, mistook them for friends, but soon discovered their error, when the rebels fired a volley into them, by which several were wounded. The rebels were instantly pursued, and driven into Snicker's Gap, and six of the gang were cap-tured. At latest accounts our cavalry had not returned.

John Minor Botts, who is now at his resi-

dence at Auburn, Culpepper county, previous to our recent advance over the Rappahan-nock, sent a letter to the Richmond Examiner on the subject of his arrest and treatment. It s full of interest, and a copy has been obtained for publication.

The impressions in regard to the enemy's strength on the Rapid Ann are various. Some maintain that Lee's entire force does not exceed 35,000, while others place it as high as

CAIRO, Nov. 21.

Memphis dates of the 19th say the recent allitary orders created a very great excitement there. Every person whose actions are suspi-cious is immediately conscripted and sent to camp. No passes to leave the city are granted to any but those well known and entirely above suspicion. A new order has been issued for the purpose of carrying into effect a pre-vious order to the following purport: All vious order to the following purport: All able-bodied men who do not enroll their names in some military company within ten days from the date of this order will be impressed

into the United States service.

Colonels Bell and Faulkner are near Jackson, Tenn, with two or three thousand rebels.
Two rebel mail-carriers, with about one thousand letters, were recently captured near Somerville, Tenn.

A train of ten wagons loaded with cavalry

clothing, en route from Little Rock to Benton, were captured by sixty guerillas. The wag-ons were burned and the clothing carried off. Captain Bradley, of the gunboat No. 9, was ecidentally shot on the 14th, near Skepneeth's Washington, Nov. 22.

Washington, Nov. 22,
Gentlemen, arrived here from Fortress Monroe, state that they heard there that the correspondence of the respective agents for the
exchange of prisoners has degenerated into
personalities and loss of confidence. Their
usefulness is thereby impaired, and hence the
control is strongly expressed, that if there cpinion is strongly expressed, that, if there could be a change of agents, an exchange of nearly if not all the prisoners might be ex-The payments for all branches of the pub-

lic service for the fiscal year ending with the last of June, were \$903,000,000, of which amount \$600.000,000 was for the army, and \$66,000,000 for the navy. A sufficiency of money has been placed in the hands of all the Paymasters to pay our armies up to the the Paymasters to pay our armies up to the present month.

John R. Stettler, of Philadelphia, has been sentenced by a Court-martial to five years imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary for fraud in furnishing supplies to the army. The sentence has been approved by the President.

Burlington, Vr., Nov. 22.

Considerable excitement was caused yesterday, at Rouse's Point and St. Albans, by reports that a body of secessionists in Montreal had planned to seize Fort Montgomery, destroy the drawbridge at Rouse's Point, and plunder Plattsburg and Burlington. Information of such a plot reached Governor Smith and Collector Clapp, of this port, on Friday, and they communicated with the officer in BURLINGTON, VT., Nov. 22. and they communicated with the officer in charge of Fort Montgomery, who soon had its guns ready to give the renegades a warm reception. This scheme was probably linked with the Johnson's Island project.

NEW ORLDANS, Nov. 13. The 13th army corps, recently operating in the Teche country, embarked to day at Brashear City for some unknown point in Texas, by way of Berwick's Bay.

The steamer Circassian arrived here to-day, and reports the disappearance of the yellow fever from the biockading fleet off Mobile.

Trade with St. Louis on private account is rapidly increasing.

rapidly increasing.

A rumor is prevalent to day among secesion sympathizers of a rebel defeat in Western

Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair has had nearly FIFTY different imitations. This demonstrates the great popularity of the GENUINE article, conceived by Burnett, and its invulnerability to competitors by increasing sales Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers.

LETTER TO LAWYER P. U. MAJOB, OF LOUISVILLE, KY. It may not be uninteresting to inform you that, strange as it may appear to many who have long known me, I now enjoy better health than for the last nine years—during which time I suffered of dyspepsia, chronic diarrhes, and ulcerated falling of the lower bowel. I have gained flesh and strength; weigh 175 pounds, and consider myself cured, which was effected in a mild and pleasaat manner. I tried one and another, and, finally, did at last what I should have done at first, viz, visited Dr. Hul-cee, of Louisville, and learned

visited Dr. Hul-cee, of Louisville, and learned personally from him my chance of cure, and thereby saved time, money, and great suffering and inability of attending to business. Indeed finally made the visit in full confidence, having learned from a reliable friend that Dr. Hul-cee aspired to surpass any physician or surgeon that has ever lived in two important, facts, viz. After avanining a case ortant facts, viz.: After examining a case, he says I can cure it, not one jot or tittle of if he says I can cure it, not one jot or tittle of his word or promise must fail. But if, upon examination, he finds the case is incurable, money cannot tempt him to register it. These facts are personally known to yourself and all of his patients who daily meet at his office. Secondly—That he only aspired to cure stubborn and malignant disease, or those of deep thought, untiring fortitude, ripe experience, and great skill. His candor and success has given him almost world-wide fame cess has given him almost world-wide fame-certainly greater than any physician or sur-geon in America—consequently he is consult-ed about every variety and conceivable form of disease that flesh is heir to, and being one of the most exact observers the world ever saw, readily explains the source of his vast experience and success; and I am fully per-suaded that there is no reasonable apology for any man or woman who daily suffers, lingers, and drags out a life of miserable existence simply because some ambitious and perhaps unconcientious doctor, or one blinded by prejudice or interest, may have failed to cure or even afford relief, and, to hide his delinquency, which the discoverage his patient of seeking. adroity discourages his patient of seeking further medical aid by talking disparagingly of those whom he does not personally know but who can sure mildly, softly, and permanently.

CHARLES AMERO,

manently. Terre Haute, Ind. MARYSVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 5. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: Wolford is again on the war-path. A few days ago he crossed Holston river and came to this place, the county seat of Blunt county. This county has furnished nearly one thousand monte to the Federal and men to the Federal army, and lies between the Holston and Little Tennessee rivers, and is very fertile and productive. We found plenty of forage for our famished horses. The rebels have also been occupying a part of this

county, but their main force is encamped on the south side of the Little Tennessee river. This morning Col. Wolford sent Lieut. Col. Adams with the 1st Kentucky Cavalry in that direction to drive out any scouting parties which might be on this side. About 10 o'clock HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY AND IST DIVISION, 23d ARMY CORPS, LOUISVILLE, NOV. 17, 1863. General Orders, No. 65.

The Government requiring all the surplus grain of the State, at accessible points to railroads and navigable water courses, all shipments of corn and other grain from this disthis morning Col. Adams run into a regiment of rebel cavalry on the river bank, and im-mediately charged and drove them into the river (which was much swollen), where many of them drowned and others were killed while in the river, and captured over fifty of their number wir nout losing a man. Day before yesterday Col. Adams, while out on a six.ilar expedition, brought into camp

on a sir.ilar expedition, brought into camp thirty prisoners; and with all who know Adams he bears the name of Dare Devil Adams. Perhaps some of your readers remeraber some of his exploits on Cumberland river while the rebels occupied Wayne county. The 1st Kentucky Cavalry have now amply venged herself for the loss of her train at Philadelphia. The regiment has been newly equipped and clothed, and presents a fine appearance, mustering over one thousand men. The health of our regiment is good. LOUISVILLE, KY. The health of our regiment is good.
Capt. Honnell, the Chaplain of the 1st Kentucky, arrived to-day from Kentucky, bringing us papers up to the 28th of October and letters from friends at home.

W. D. C.

THE CONGRESS OF SOVEREIGNS .- The recent convention of Sovereigns in the Imperial Palace at Frankfort marks an epoch in the world's history, and, as a spectacle, it has no precedent. The New York Journal says that for the period of ten days pending the session of that august body, kings in Frankfort were almost as plenty as burghers of the city. The members of the imperial assemblage must have been conscious of something like humiliation that their persons and royal toggery should be subject to the scrutiny of the vulgar crowd, and their acts be liable to criticism by the common herd of humanity. The number of sovereign States which form the German Confederation is now thirty-five. They include one empire, five kingdoms, seven grand duchies, one electorate, eight duchies, one landgravate, eight principalities, and four

This comparison will assist to a better apreciation of the part acted by these powers, respectively, in reference to the project for reforming the Federal Constitution of Germany, as proposed by Francis Joseph of Austria, in response to whose call nearly all the German princes assembled. The ostensible object was to place the Confederation in a better position to resist foreign aggression; but it is not difficult to perceive that in proffering his services for the initiation of reform, Francis Joseph hoped to obtain a better acknowledgment of Austrian supremacy; and for the same reason it can be imagined that King William of Prussia might hesitate to merge his identity to the least extent in that of his imperial neighbor. As the event proved, considerations such as are here suggested served to prevent that cooperation which was essential to success. King William resolutely declined to enter the Congress, notwithstanding twenty-five of the sovereigns already assembled appended their signatures to a document asking his vote. Francis Joseph, who opened the sittings with a speech and closed them in the same manner, and to whom a high meed of praise is accorded for the conciliatory vet dignified and statesmanlike qualities displayed throughout, affected to be well satisfied with what had been done, though it was apparent enough that the Frankfort scheme, as the case stood, was substantially a failure. The Congress report alludes to the "triumphant tone" with which the deliterations were closed; to the pledge of the Kaiser of Austria and his kingly confederates to grant the German nation a larger measure of "federative unity and honest constitutionalism," and asserts that for two centuries the German people have never been brought so near to resurrection into "collective political life, new power, and

free towns. Their aggregate population is 44,-

802,050. The Austrian Empire and Prussian

Kingdom, the most important of those States,

compare as follows:

international respect." Though no doubt very grateful to German ears, these hopeful expressions do not seem warranted by the facts. In the first place, the natural antipathies, jealousies, and rivalries, of two first-class powers like Austria and Prussia, would be difficult to adjust in a single confederation; then there is a disinclination among the people at large to centralize power, lest it should become an instrument of oppression at home. The liberal leaders are keenly alive to this apprehension. But the real impediment, as before remarked, is the sturdy opposition of King William, who thought it would be a dexterous stroke of policy to raise the cry that danger to the public liberties was threatened by foreign intrigue, in hope of recovering the attachment of his own subjects (forfeited by many arbitrary and unconstitutional acts) besides maintaining the position of the Prussian Government, so severely jostled by an ambitious neighbor. All this is manifest, upon perusing the decree of M. Bismarck, the Prime Minister, dissolving the Prussian Chambers. He declares that in such a crisis all loyal Prussians should unite in sustaining the ministry, and adds:
"Tendencies have manifested themselves within the limits of the German Federal constitution, the evident aim of which is to reduce Prussia from that position as a great power in Germany and Europe which is her well-earned inheritance from our forefathers, and which the Prussian people has at all times been determined not to relinquish. Under these circumstances it will be incumbent on the Prussian people to give expression, upon the Prussian people to give expression, upon the occasion of the approaching new elections, the content of the content of the content of the prussian people to give expression, upon the occasion of the approaching new elections, the content of the content of the content of the content of the prussian people to give expression, upon the occasion of the approaching new elections, the content of the c

to the fact that no difference of political opinien is so deeply rooted in Prussia as to endanger the unity of the people and the unshakable fidelity with which they are attached to the royal house, when placed in face of efforts tending to diminish the independence and dignity of Prussia." When it is remembered that constitutional government in Prussia has been almost destroyed by the arbitrary encroachments of the

monarch, and that even the press is stifled in its attempted remonstrances, this device to supersede a Chamber expressly elected to sustain popular freedom by another which will sanction imperial usurpations, must fail of success. Much less is there reason to expect from Prussia any practicable or efficient scheme of reform-should she offer a counterproposition, as has been surmised-until she herself can boast of a government better conformed to principles of constitutional liberty. Nevertheless, the Frankfort Congress has not been without positive results. It has served to establish a conviction that a political reform of some kind is needed, and so may be prelimincry to decisive action. Further than this, the mere apprehension of a grand German league, available for offensive warfare, will scarcely fail to suggest other combinations and alliances, having a bearing upon the future of Europe. Francis Joseph sought to take advantage of the popular disaffection toward the Prussian monarch, and assumed the reins of the whole federal machinery, but now

The thirty-eighth Congress assembles

must wait awhile, or try again.

on the 7th of December. We invite attention to the card of Messrs. Glover & Co., proprietors of the Boone
Tobacco Warehouse, which may be found ia
our advertising columns. They have considerably extended their facilities for handling
and storing tobacco by adding to their house
next to Market street, and, besides, have rented the old Todd Tobacco Warehouse; all of which will afford an ample guarantee that they can store and sell all the tobacco consigned to them." n19-daw1

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTRUCKT,
FERST DIVISION 22D ARMY CORES.

General Orders, No. 60.

In compliance with instructions from Department Headquarters, a Board of Examination is hereby appointed to convene at this city to examine and report upon the capacity, qualifications, propriety of conduct, and efficiency of such officers of this command as may be ordered before it.

Col. S. D. Bruce, 20th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

Major J. M. Wright, A. A. G. U. S. Vols., J. A. District of Kentucky. Capt. H. B. Grant, Acting Assistant Inspec-or General District of Kentucky. Commanding officers in this District will at mee forward to these headquarters the names of such officers of their command as may be considered proper to bring before the Board. By command of Brig. Gen. Boyle.

117 66

A. C. SEMPLE, A. A. G.

et, for the purpose of distillation, are hereby Onioited.
By command of Brig. Gen. Boyle.
[Official] A. C. SEMPLE, A. A. G.

BOONE Tobacco Warehouse. Main street, between Ninth and Tenth.

WE ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC THAT, during the year, large additions have been made to our aiready extensive facilities for the sale and strage of Tobacco; and, in addition thereto, we have renied the old Todd Tobacco Warehouse (corner of Main and Seventh streets), which will afford us ample accommodations to store safely all the Tobacco which may be consigned to us the present season. Nov. 19, 1883—d6&w3

GLOVER & CO.

MARRIET.

in the 19th inst., at the residence of J. B. Norn 1., by Rev. J. P. Safford, Mr. Isaac N. Lon-scity, to Miss Maggie A. Walfer, of New Alb On the 19th inst., in Meade county, by Elder G. H. On the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father by Fev. C. B. Parsons, D. D. L.L. D., Mr. M. J. Blanson to Miss Pauline N. Howard, daughter of J. D. Howard, all of this city.

DIED, On the 18th inst., Sallie J., infant daughter Lucy B. and Thomas J. Nicholson, aged 8 mon and 5 days. At St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 17th. 1863, after a brief by At his residence on the corner of Twelfth and Dela ware streets, on the 17th inst., Mr. Philo Reed, in th 19th year of his age. In year office age.

In Cincinnati, O., on October 29, Mrs. Laura T.

HERTY, aged 21 years and 3 months, wife of Edward

herty, and daughter of the late L. R. West, of Louis-On the 12th inst., in Marion county, Ky., SAMUEI ANSICKLES, aged 68 years. On Wednesday, the 18th inst., at noon, Mrs. Ann. On Friday morning, 20th inst., Warwick Lynn, aged 52 years.

At his residence near Eminence, in Henry county Ky., on the 19th inst., J. R. SHIVELL, in his 29th year On the 20th inst., WILLIE SHANE, aged 17 months oungest daughter of T. T. and M. E. Beatty.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1863. Since our last report the money market has as vanced luper cent, on gold, silver, and doman notes. First-class 60 days business paper is readily taken by the bankers at 6 % cent, and 4 months East ern time-buls at 260 % cent discount. Exchange in good supply, with a fair demand. We quote in good supply, with a fair demand. We quote the country vouchers 263 % cent discount; approves country vouchers, payable in Louisville, 562 discount and payable in Cincinnati 662; there were very few offered. Commissary's orders on Washington for certificates of includedness 1691% discount. Our quotations are as follows:

| SELLING. BANKABLE FUNDS. Treasury Notes and Ohio and Indiana money. We quote Southern money as follows:

s, Shorts, &c.—We quote bran at \$20, shorts at d middlings \$30 % ton. sse—in good demand, with sales at 13% for West-serve, and 14c for hamburg. Luss—birm. Star, 14 oz, selling at 19c; tallow 4c. on Yarns—In good request at 51, 52, and 53c for Corrox Yarss—In good request at 51, 52, and 53c for se different numbers.

Coal—Firm at 60c for Cannelton and Hawesville, nd 6vc for Pomeroy. No Pittsburg in market yet.

Corrow Bale Rope, and Baggis — We quote fanilla at 20@21c; cotton rope 45c; Jute 15c; hemp sin kind and quality 10@12/2c. Twine—Hemp 23@ 5c; cotton 85c@81; flax 75c; Jute 45c. Manilla bed ords, 90 feet, 85 @ dozen; hemp do \$2 25@3 75. Candleick Si @ b, and scarce. We quote bale rope nominal at 4@5c for machine, and 65@7c for hand-made, sagging we quote at 10@15/2c, as to quality.

Day Goors—We quote as follows: Great Western and Cannelton sheetings 40c, Standard Rastern brands 75@40c, Conestoga, American, and Dunnell's prints (active, prange 20@21c, black and white 10@20c, and plaid linesys 30@40c. Market im.

rep Fruits-Peaches, ¼'s at \$2@2 30, ½'s at \$2 75 Apples at \$1 25 \$2 bushel. ss-The demand is active at \$20@21 \$2 bbl for DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, \(\frac{1}{2} \) at \$262 30, \(\frac{1}{2} \) at \$2 13 2 \(\frac{1}{2} \) bushel.

Eggs—The demand is active at \$20@21 \(\frac{1}{2} \) bull for veil-packed in oats.

Fish.—Mackerel—No. 1, \(\frac{1}{2} \) bull, at \$18, half bbls at \$7.50, kits at \$2.60; No. 2, bbl's at \$13.75, half bbls at \$7.50, kits at \$2.60; No. 2, bbl's at \$13.75, half bbls at \$5. kits at \$1.85; No. 3, large at \$11.90, half bbls at \$5. kits at \$1.85; No. 3, large at \$11.90, half bbls at \$5. kits at \$1.85; No. 3, large at \$11.90, half bbls at \$5. kits at \$1.85; No. 3, large at \$11.90, half bbls at \$5. kits at \$1.85; No. 3, large at \$1.90, half bbls at \$5. kits at \$1.85; No. 3, large at \$1.90, half bbls at \$5. \$7.50; No. \$1.90; No. FEATHERS-Considerable quantities arrive and find rady sale at 55@56c.

GROCERIS-Market firm. We quote New Orleans sugar at 15@16½c for the grades; crushed, powdered, and granulated 18c Sugar-house Molasses 66@10c, golden sirup 66@90c, other sirups 73@76c. Teasgreen and black 900@36 65 ½ B. Rio coffee 3½/@3½c.

Java 43c, Mocha 45c. Rice at 9c. Pepper 31c.

ava 43c, mocha 43c. Ince at 9c. Pepper 31c. Ginseng—Sells readily at 92c. Hemp—The stock is light, and commands \$85@90 or Missouri; Kentucky held nominal at \$100 B ton

key 75:6852 F gallon. Foreign kiquors—Brandies 1 30

60 19 Madern \$206; Port \$2.65; Sherry \$2.65; gin \$2 3 6

60 19 Ballon.

OILS—Firm. Lard oil held at 90:695; coal oil at \$2.65

650; I bhricating oils ranging from 30:650; linseed oil at \$1 30. The above are manufacturers' prices.

OKIONS—The market firm. We quote at \$3 75:64.

OIL-CARE—Is held at \$2.3 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton.

PROVISIONS—We quote old mess pork at \$13:615, and new, of this season's hose, at \$17 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bl.; bacon shoulders \$56; ripped and clear sides \$660^{\text{2}} \text{2}\$ bl. 25 so of lard at \$1611.55 - \$86\$ at \$2.5 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bl.; bacon shoulders \$56; ripped and clear sides \$660^{\text{2}} \text{2}\$ bl.; blung upwards.

PONDER—We quote at \$8.59 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ keg.

SKEIS—Clover at \$7.606\$; timothy \$3.2563.59; flax-seed at \$3.1662 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bluegrass \$1.25\$; red-top \$160\$ \$25\$; orchard grass 50c. The demand is good.

STARLH—We quote at \$6655\(\text{2}\)c.

SALT—Market dull at \$5665\(\text{2}\)c.

SALT—Market dull at \$5665\(\text{2}\)c.

TALLOW—Moderate sales at \$3460\$c.

TALLOW—Moderate sales at \$3460\$c.

Wentsery—Light solemate, and we quote in groase at \$4005\(\text{2}\)c, washed \$6600\$c.

Wentsery—Light solemate, and we quote in groase at \$4005\(\text{2}\)c, washed \$6600\$c.

TALLOW—Siles during the week. The hist saginst 405 the previous wells. There were \$4\$ hinds sold to-day (Saturday) at prices ranging from \$6609 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 \$\frac{1}{2}\$s.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Shelby House-Downing & Herr, Proprietor LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nev. 21, 1863.

The receipts of beef cattle at this yard during the past week have been small and the demand good, both from Government contractors and butchers. Prices have advanced about 25 % cent since last report. Market firm. The sales this week foot up 186 kesdat prices ranging from 3 to 35 for good and extra, from 2% to 2% for see nd rate, and from 1½ to 2 for third rate. Name in the market mostle.

The receipts of most being good and in excess of the contract of th LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nev. 21, 1863 A work which treats of the Speedy Ceming of Christ, the First Resurrection, and the Signs of the Near Appreach of the Milleunial Period of Peace and the Restitution of All Things.

RECEIPTS. Hogs.....Sheep and lambs.... Bourbon House Stock Market—H. F. Visaman.

The cattle market during the week has been very dull. The demand is very small for home consumption. For shipping there is a demand, but the quality d n't suit. Those suitable for feeding are bought by darmers in the neighborhood, and in good demand at fair prices.

Sheep are in good demand and unchanged in prices. Hogs have advanced, and sold as fast as they arrive. Sales of Cattle, choice and extra, at 3%464c; good, heavy feeding sreers 2%465%; fair do at 2%605; common and rough at 1%665%; fair do at 2%605.

Sheep—those weightig 100 bs and upward, 3%64%. City, live weight, common and rough at 1%676. Hogs. to city butchers, for well fatted and extra, 5%66% gross weight. Packers pay from 5c gross up to 7c ast. Bourbon House Stock Market-H. F. Vissman

A GENTS WANTED .- To canvass for Victor's new work. "History of American Consultation" A GENTS WANTED.—To canvass for Victor's new work, "History of American Conspiracies from 1766 to 1846; one of the most novel and attractive books yet offered to canvassers. In one volume, furctavo, 580 pages, magnificently illustrated with steengravings. Heavy preentage and no compatition Sold only by subscription, and exclusive territor, given. Send for circular of terms & Address novel for the control of t

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,

OTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK.

LOUISVILLE, KY., NOV. 15, 1863
SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORS D "PROP
SALS FOR FORAGE," will be received at this O SALS FOR FORAGE, will be received at the dec until the 25th day of November, 1863, for fur ing supplies of CORN, O ATS, and HAY, to be da deither at the Government Storehouses in Louis iy., Snibland, at the mouth of the Cumbe-land riv., o at the intermediate landings convenient for hippa nd on the Ohio river.

Proposals for Corn or Oars to be made separately; the vice ot each distinctly stated; to be put up in good ubstantial sacks; Corn in good resewed guanty bags; I in second hand sacks, to be double-sacked, and bats in good burlaps; weight of sacis to be defineded, he Hay to be first-quality timothy, heavy pressed alse, hocped with at least five (5) hickory house to ach bale; to weigh about three hundred and eighty 280 pounds each; weight of hoops to be deducted, the place of delivery must be stated, and whether in our chouse, on boats or barges, or on the river bank, and what the distance of drayage, if any; drayage at bourtacters expense.

The quantity of forage that the parties are capable of fornishing must be stated; the time of commencament of delivery, and how much per week or month. All of the above to be of the best quality, to be subsect to inspection and weight, the inspector to be appointed by the Quartermastor.

All of the extrement of the contract socit to inspection and weight, she
cit to inspection of the contract sointed by the Quartermaster.
Bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract soBonds for the faithful fulfilment thousand (\$20,000) dolierted, in the sum of twenty thousand (\$20,000) doliert man accompany each proposal
Bids will be opened at two (2) o'clock P. M. on the
Solb day of November, 1863, and successful bidders
will be duly notified. til be duly notified.

The Quertermaster reserves to himself the right to feet any or all bids that may not be considered to feet any or all bids that may not be considered to seawantage of the Government.

Payments to be made in certificates of indebtedness the U. S. Treasury, or such other funds as may be nie de Wilson von de Bydele vo

SAPONIFIER.

CONCENTRATED LYE

Family Soap Maker. WAR makes high prices; Saponifer beigs to re-BE CAUTION! As sourious types are offered also, e careful and only buy the Protected article, put up PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO .. Philadelphia-No. 127 Walnut street, Pittsburg-Pitt street and Duquesne Way.

CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS. How many of our citizens are suffering from this isease, and expecting to be enced by the use of viorat purgatives, which debilitate the system and annea neturn of the disease with increved aspecting? s it not better to have a remedy that will care by ving strength and vigor to the bowels, onabiling sem to perform their functions in a natural manner? ach a remedy is "Hoopland" of German Bittern." It ill not purge you, but, by its great invigorating and content of the state of the sta

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE. A CARD.

TO CONSEMPTIVES.

The undersigned, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cars for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BROMCHEIS, COUGHS, COLDES, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and ma

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON. williamsburgh, Kings county. New York

GEO. DEMERIT & CO., JEWELERS. 229 Breadway, New York,

(OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL) 100.000 Watches, Chains, Gold. Pens and Pencils, &c., &c.,

WORTH \$500,000! TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITH-And not to be paid until you know what you will receive!

SPLENDID LIST of ARTICLES All to be Sold for One Dollar each!

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DATCERLOR'S celebrated HARR DYR is the Best in D the World. The only Harmless, True, and Reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect-changes Red, Busty, or Gray Hair instantly to a Closer Black or Natural Bress without Inpuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Reautifit; imparts fresh vitailty, frequently restoring the pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuire is signed William A. Bayenkung; all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—61 BABCLAY ST., N. Y.

Batchelor's New Tollet Cream for Dresslag Coal! Coal! Coal!

Depot Quartermaster's Office,
Louisville, R.v., Nov. 14, 1863.

FALED PROPOS ALS ARE INVITED AND WILL

be received at this office until 12 M., on Navember
th, 1863, for furnishing coal to steamers under charr by the Quartermaster of the Camelton of the
structure of the coal of the coal of the
averville and Evanswille, Ind., or Smithland, Ky.
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Propositions will also be considered for furnishing coal delivered into boats or barges for Government me, the barges being furnished by the Quartermase contractors will please state the length of time for which their proposals will be considered binding, the quantities which they can furnish weekly to boats or for other Government use, and the price at each point to be separately stated.

Proposals for the delivery of 50,000 or more bushels of coal, monthly, at *mithland, Ky., will also be considered binding the contractors of the furnishes. The contractors of the contractors of the furnishes (Government to have the contractors of them for (20) thirty days from time of delivery, and if desined longer than thirty days, then the Government shall pay for the hirr of the barges are retained by the Government until the return of the states. Simithland, Ky. If the barges are retained by the Government until the states of \$23\$ three dollars per day, commencing after the expiration of the thirty days, until the barges are retained by the Government until the states of \$25\$ three dollars per day, commencing after the expiration of the thirty days, until the barges are returned again at Smithland, Ky. If the barges are returned again at Smithland, Ry. If the barges are to become the proper until the charges, they are to become the proper the value of each blue the content of the contents of each barge.

All proposals to be in duplicate, giving Alphanicion, with full name and post-office aluces of the U.S. Army.

Agricultural.

SUGGESTIONS AND NOTES FOR THE MONTH. November with its sounding blasts gives werning of the advancing march of winter, and the prodent man will heed the signal. Everywhere may be noticed the cars with which Nature protects her children. The summer glory of the trees has departed, but the fallen Laves have been always to be still the sound to be supported by the roots. Prepara them spread thickly about the roots, prepara them to withstand the benumbing frosts; and many a bulb at d tender sprig and waiting seed, lie snugly nestled within the folds of the kindly shelter. No woren blanket could better pro-tect the postures and meadows than does the downy mat formed of the withcred blades of rass. Here, too, are safely kept the myr ad when spring shall waken them to life. Nor are when spring stall water them the countless tribes of animated creatures for gotten. Warned by unerring in tinct, the bee has filled its cells with abundant stores, and fears ne ther cold nor famine; flies and their congeners have sought sheltering crevices; many insects have burrowed in the earth, and for others a special form of life has been devised, and their chrysalides hang from fence and bush; the squirrels are gathering nuts and acorns with which to regale themselves in the intervals of the ir long winter nap; in the wilder regions the bear is looking out his hollow tree, and each animal is rejoicing in the thickened coat which shall shied him from coming storms. Let the husbandman note these kindly provisions, and be equally provident for the creatures entrusted to his care. There may be danger that some domestic animals will be injured by excess of kindness. They should be provided but not pampered. A horse confined in a close shalter, kept warmly blanketed, fed with unspering hand, and but little exercised, will be liable to inflammatory diseases from every slight exposure. Sheep tuddled together in warm pens, kept inactive and supplied with abundant food, will be enfectled themselves, and in the case of breeding ewes, their progeervals of their long winter nap; in the wilder nd in the case of breeding ewes, their progeny will also suffer. As with human beings, the first requisite for withstanding severity her is robu-t health and vigor of constitu-With these and plenty of food, animals cly unsheltered will successfully resist almest any inclumency of the season. But it is both humane and economical to give that ount of shelter which will not in erfere with hardiness. A creature exposed to the full force of a winter nor'wester will shiver off a surprising amount of fodder, and usually of fat also. The importance of this leads us to repeat what we have of en said in the American Agriculturist, that a large part of the food con-sumed is used up in the system, actually burn-ed to furnish animal heat. The need of this repetition is seen in the absence of shelter for stock on hundreds of farms, particularly at the West. We believe it would not be saying too much to assert that the hey and grain annual. wasted-burned up for want of protection to animals—would keep twenty-five per cent. more cattle and sheep than are now raised in this country. If any whose animals are un-shelvered are yet doubtful on this point, let them commence experimenting. Build's ables or rough the difference of the food, and keep an exact account of the feed consumed them, in comparison with an equal number al-lewed to run at large; we have no doubt as to the result. In addition to considerations of , there is no little satisfaction in the meriful treatment of dependent creatures. The lowing of unsheltered co's and bleaving of ected sheep are anything but soothing mu-while the grateful pleasure which even dumb ar imals can express in return for proper care will add not a little to the enjoyments and the attraction; of farm life. American Agriculturist.

HINTS ON DRYING APPLES,-Apples not wented for family use may be turned to very good account in feeding stock, but they will give much better return by carefully drying Although the season for gathering his fruit is mostly past, many barrel; will not keep until used at home; if sent to a distant market, rei, ht expenses wou'd con une most of the'r value, and no better d'sposition can be made of them than to prepare them for sale in the dried stare. The demand for such fruit is at present almost unlimit d, and those who prepare it, may not only have the satisfac ion of receiving good prices, but a'so of knowing that a large part of the stock will go to improve the fare of our soldiers, to whom they will b) a real luxury. The work may be greatly facili-tated with preper apparatus. The "curn-table" apple parer, of which several mod ficacious are to be found at most ha dware stores, is a greatime and labor saver. Where the amount small, the coring and sl cing may be done with the common knif; but where large quantities are to be prepared, a circular cutter of tin to remove the core and a slicer having sev-eral blaces which will finish the work at a single str ke are desirable. At this s ason most of the drying must be done within doors; and if properly man ged, this method is pref rable at all times. A drying room may be cheaply fitted up with a stove having the pipe near the floor, and extending kngthwise of the room.

The frames or racks con aining the fru t may placed in tiers directly over the pipes, and the drying done very expetitiously. The plan of a convenient drying frame is thus given: The upright posts of he frame are two inches square, with stis about one inch square bailed across, far enough apart to admit a rack between them, and braced with inch strips at the back. The rack is four feet long and about eighteen inches wide, made of end, about one-fourth of an inch apart, o nearer if required to dry small fruits. they could be con tructed of "galvanized" cloth, which would be preferable, though of to prevent the fruit falling off. The e racks are slipped in upon the side supports. The legs of the frame may be made sufficien y high to admit of its b ing placed d rec'ly over the s ope-pipe, from which a current of heated air will pas up smong the sliced fruit, and dry it very rapid y. There should be good venti-lation of the room to carry off the air as it becomes saturated with moisture. The more rapidly fruit can be dried, without exposure to bigh heat, the bester will be its flavor and col-Dying within doors also has the adva a-e that fli s and other inse ts can be excluded by mesquito netting at the windows, or perings for ventilation. One or two cen's per pound over the ordinary price, which will be readily realized for nicely dried fruit, will most cases well repay the extra co.t of all

GOOD TILLAGE IS MANURE -We must, ore than ever before, realize the fact that tillage is manure"—that the literal meaning of the word "manure" (manus, hand, and ouvrer, to work), is hand labor. To manure the land is to hoe, dig, to stir the soil, to exposeit to the atmosphere, to plough, to harrow, to cultivate. The ancient Romans made Stercutius a god because be discovered that the droppings of an mals had the same effect in enriching the soil as to hoe it. We can leave the modern method of manuring land to our Western farmers, while we go back to th original method of stirring the soil. Mr. awes has raised a good er p of wheat or over wenty years on the same land by simply keep rg it thoroughly clean by two ploughing in the fall and by hoeing the wheat in the spring by land The Rev. S. Saith, of Leis-Weedon, has for several years ra'sed succes ive ops of wheat by a process of trenching the nd with a fork and by hand hoeing. We do not advectate this system, but the principle is applicable to our case. We can manure our land by better tillage.—Genesee Farmer.

MEETING —The New York Fruit Grovers' Society have met regularly every Thursday at one P. M., during the month since our last eport. We have only space for a brief report of the meeting of Oct. 15, which was large and spirited. After the ordinary routine business of examini g and naming, so far as possible, the various fruits on the table, grapes were up. The Isabel'a came in for a larger maled ction. Mr. Field remarked that it never was a suitable out-door grape, and yould not rigen unless it received some kind of protection. In some shelt-red situations, like those of Dr. Undertil on the Hudon, it did to itrably well for a few years. He astanced the attempts of various individua s, who from r ports of Dr. U.'s success, planted from seven to fifeen acres of vineyard with this variety. In no case was it a success. this variety. In no case was it a success

So on Robinson was particularly severe on the Isabe la. He considered that the introduction of this sort had been a great curse to grap growing, as it nearly always failed to give satisfaction. The reputed success of Dr. Uad rhill with the Isabella was an injury to the grape growing cause, as it operated to the great discouragement of those who planted this fruit, many of whom in their disment turned against the culture of all grapes, Even the grapes sent to market by the Doctor are sour enough to make a pig squeal. They were heralised the country over as superior grapes. This kept up the demand for vine, from the sale of which the Doctor made mo e igh to make a pig squeal. They

money than from the sale of fruit, Mr. Judd replied, if the Isabella be dead and buried, "say naught but good of the de id; the Isabel a has served a good purpose; with-out it, during his youth, and early manhood indeed, he would have had no grapes at all. The question now was, "what shall we plant

irstend?" He recommended a variety ripen-Mr. Fuller alluded to the new seedlings already out, and others soon to be offered, and said he should be somewhat contious of seed-lings from the Isab Ila and Catawba, as al-

ready the faults of the parents have developed themselves in the offspring. All the seedlings of the Isabella, and he considered the Adi ondre as one of them, were subject to the mildes which debugs the visibility of the heaf dew, which destroys the vitality of the leaf, and then it fells before the fruit is ripened, while the rot of the Carawba develops itself in the Diana, Anna, and other seedlings of Mr. Carpenter cautioned all against plant-

ng Delawares close to a fence, as he hat seen the foliage nearly burned up in such situations. He was pleased wi h the Anna, as out of fif-teen kinds this and the Rebecca were the only orts en irely free from rot.

Mr. Field thinks we should always be cau-

tions about going into the extensive culture of new rorts, as Adrongac, Iona, Israella. etc., which had been tested in but few localities, ma'nly by those interested in selling plants.

Mr. Pollock, of Morrisania, showed two samyles of native wines, which were the simple juice of perfectly ripe grapes. He used most of Corcords, a considerable quantity of Catarbas, and a few Isabellas, for he could get but few perfectly ripe berries of the last.

The grapes are allowed to remain till over even till touched by frost; the berries are picked from the stems, mashed in a tub, covered, fermentation allowed till the skips and pulps rise in a mass to the top of the liquid. This is then drawn off, and set to fer-ment in barrels by itself, while the rest is subjected to pressure, and forms a less valuable sort of wine. The fermentation goes on at the lowest practicable temperature, the air baing perfectly excluded. The wine showed, was of 1862 and 1848. The latter was by far the best, and of excellent character, entirely free from anything like foxiness, or the harsh acidity common to the wines of this latitude, from the above-named grapes. Mr. P. has about 2,000 vines of various kinds, on a stony side hill trenched two feet deep, standing two and a half feet apert each way, trained to stakes, one cane only being allowed to grow. He particularly insisted upon the view that true wine cannot be made, it must grow—that is, it must be the fermented juice of ripe grapes without addition of any kind—in which he is quite right. The Isabella alone will not, in his experience, yield a wine fit to drink. The

Concord yields a very good wine, but he pre-fers a mixture of several kinds. American Agriculturist.

Newbern, N. C., Nov. 10.

Major-General Peck made a reconnoissance of the Chowan river, near the mouth of the Blackwater, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th instants, with Commodore Flusser, and the Whitehead, Delaware, and Miami. As he was some two hundred and fifty miles from Newbern, it is presumed he was waiting the co-operation of General Foster from Fortress Monroe.

The rebels were apprehensive of some move upon Weldon, and burnt the bridges over the Wicacom river and other principal streams.

upon Weldon, and burnt the bridges over the Wicacom river and other principal streams. Charles Henry Foster has recently returned from an expedition to Pasquetunk and Perquemesis counties, and brings a number of recruits. He found a strong Union feeling in the region he visited, which section is not yet protected by the Federal forces.

Four large steamers, engaged in running the blockade of Wilmington, have been captured within the last three days. One was ladened with 30,000 Enfield rifles, ammunition, and clothing, one with saltpetre and lead, and the others with assorted cargoes. The original cost of one was \$200,000.

The State debt of North Carolina, amounting to upwards of one million dollars, has been entirely liquidated from the proceeds of blockade running, in which the State government was largely engaged.

ment was largely engaged.

New Orleans, Nov. 6. We have a report from the Teche country that the advance of Gen. Washburne's divi-sion was attacked on the morning of the 31

inst. The rebels, however, were soon checked and driven off with the loss of 100 killed and 200 prisoners. Our loss is said to have been 40 killed. The army in the Teche country is concentrating at New Iberia and vicinity.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. Bank's naval expedition. Its destination was probably Brownsville, which, it is supposed, will be an easy capture in connection with the movements toward the Eastern border of Texas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15. On board of one of the blockade-runners whose capture was recently announced by telegraph were certain important official communications. egraph were certain important official commu-nications from rebel agents in Europe to the authorities in Richmond. Among them are some letters of Mason—letters fixing the com-plicity of the Lord Mayor of London with blockade-running in an official way—letters showing in detail the negotiations with par-ties in London for ship-building, importing contraband of war, &c.

Two long and important letters from Edwin Declon the rebel agent at Paris one to Ben-

Deelon, the rebel agent at Paris, one to Benjamin the other to Jeff Davis. From the letter to Benjamin we extract the following: "The greatest reasons for Mason's withdrawal have been his course of complaining against Lord John Russell personally. Russell's speech, apologetic and vindicatory of his own course is the rerly to your challenge, and it proves that he will persist in his policy to the bitter end, and is even ready to overstep the law in erder to avert offence to the Washington govern ment. The delivery of this speech is too ern ment. The delivery of this speech is too recent to permit me to inform you of the Eng-lish sentiment in relation to it. "The commentary of the Times will show

that even the obsequious echo of the Ministry does not accept and reiterate Lord Russell's views without protest, and should he venture to carry into execution the threats that he has of violating the law and asking for a bill of indemnity from Parliament the experiment may cost him his place. The sympathy of the British people for the Confederate States is growing stronger every day, and in the same rate as their antipathy for the Yankees. In order to foster and increase these favorable dispositiots I have caused various publications to be made in England on the topics of cotton, layery, the oath of allegiance. Federal fabri cations, and kept up a running fire through

English press.
The same letter dilates on our alleged expectations of recruits for our armies from Ireland. It says that, after the disposal of the Roebuck motion, the rapid increase of Federal recruitments in Ireland attracted much attention, and I deemed it advisable to visit that country to see if anything could be done to check it. During three weeks' residence, chiefly in Dublin, with a visit to Belfast, in the north of Ireland, I succeeded in unmasking and exposing the enemy's battery, and enlisted the aid of some powerful auxiliaries in the press and the public to store the aries in the press and the public to stop this cruel and cowardly crimping of recruits un-der pretence of employment on Northern railroads. Many knew the real nature of the service required of them, but many more were entrapped by promises of high wages, their contracts containing a clause that they would take the preliminary oath of renunciation on their arrival in America.

"This at once would make them subject to

the draft. The number of actual recruits thus obtained from Ireland the past year up to August cannot have exceeded two thousand abledied men; but we hope their nets will not No step has been or will be taken by the British Government to stop this business, from the difficulty of proof of actual enlist-ment, and also because of the unwillingness of Lord Russell to wound the susceptibilities of Mr. Seward, of whose conduct he has no

of Mr. Seward, of whose conduct he has no complaint to make.

"The press, the priests, and the public opinion may supply the short comings of the Government in this respect; at least an attempt is being made. In France he says the Polish question and the Mexican entirely obscure ours, in which Frenchmen have really felt but little interest. The sympathy at first felt for the Federals has been forfetted by their brushity and insolence: a kind of vacua admirathe rederais has been forested by their for-tality and insolence; a kind of vague admira-tion for the heroism of our people has suc-ceeded, but is not lively enough to prompt any action nor give us a reasonable hope of it. "The withdrawal of Mr. Mason from Lon-

"The withdrawal of Mr. Mason from Londen makes the Emperor more than ever master of the situation. The only rivalry he feared being this withdrawal he can amuse us with the Mexican alliance in lieu of more practical intervention, in the belief that we shall continue to be very grateful for very small favors. Neither the British Parliament nor the French Chambers will meet until February next; until then the game is entirely in his own hands.

own hands, Earl Russell's speech having relieved his mind of any change in England's inactivity, I sincerely hope that the intentions of the Emperor may be more practical, but I can only judge by the lights before me."

The same person, in a long private letter to Jeff Davis himself, after complaining of the unfitness of the men who surround Davis, and specially of those who manage the diplomatic affairs of the rebellion, goes on to say: "The radical Democratic party, which levels down instead of raising up, seems almost as strong with us as with the North, though not in such repulsive shapes; and after the war isover we shall have to fight the same old foe with a new sace. I may seem to speak bitterly, but I see on this side so much pitiful self-seeking and worthless greed in the swarm of speculators, and blockade breakers, in swaggering shufflers from danger who call themselves Confederates, that my call side to the same of the sam that my soul sickens as I contemplate the fu-

After some general statements about English After some general statements about English and French feeling concerning them, he says I am as distrustful of recognition by France as by England. That we may be made a rawn in the Mexican business, I think very probable, but the detected intrigues in Texas, Mr. Benjamin's denunciation, which, as interpreted and published in the New York and English papers, do not inspire confidence in English papers, do not inspire confidence in the very astute gentleman who is now the arbiter of Southern and Mexican destinies, Judge Rost, who is here now, entirely con-

Mr. Dayton declares be has never had any complaints from Washington regarding French intervention is Mexico. If Seward therefore acknowledges Maximilian's Empire, the ground on which our action seems to have been predicated is cut away from under our cet; and should Seward make a protest, for e cannot meditate a war with France, we

te cannot meditate a war with France, we still will be held as a pawn and have the shadow of favor, while our enemy enjoys the substance of non-intervention.

He then proceeds to suggest to Mr. Davis that the rebel treasurer must keep him better supplied in current funds and explains that France wants money literally, not figuratively. They are a far more mercenary race than the English, and we must buy golden opinions of them if we get them at all; such was the secret of Dr. Franklin's success. These excret of Dr. Franklin's success. These ex-tracts are taken literally from the originals, now on file in the War Department. The full text of the despatches will be speedily

The Richmond Examiner of the 9th says: "It was reported that Gen. Echols had bee lisastrously beaten near Lewisburg, Va. But t was more than defeat. A shameful, unmitit was more than defeat. A shameful, unmitigated disgrace was permitted to befall the Confederate arms in the boasted Army of Northern Virginia. Two whole brigades of the Army of Northern Virginia were captured on Sunday. We learned this not as rumor, but as fact, from such a source that we cannot question its truth. We could not learn whose brigades they were nor even whether they brigades they were nor even whether they were cavalry or infantry." [To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 A correspondent with the Army of the Po-tomac, under date of to-day, sends the follow-ing: This morning there was considerable firing on our extreme left between our cavalry and the rebels. So far as ascertained, it did not amount to much. Our position has not been changed for three days, but we shall

not long remain inactive.

It is well ascertained that with the excep tion of detachments of cavalry, the rebe tion of detachments of cavalry, the rebels have moved to their old strong position, south of the Rapid Ann. The reports about a general engagement being imminent are premature. The rebels could have been accommodated any time during the past week, but they fled before our advance, leaving their comfortable winter quarters. They do not want to fight north of the Rapid Ann.

Gen. Meade is master of the position north Gen. Meade is master of the position north of the Rapid Ann, and will do doubt give the

enemy battle when it will be advantageous.

The papers and despatches captured on the blockade runners are very voluminous; much of the matter purely personal, and considerable of an enigmatical nature.

A young naval officer under date of Calais, France, Sept. 28th, writes that the Florida is still in Brest. Out of 90 men 60 had deserted, and were discharged in Brest. The Florida's battery was worthless. I hope still to exchange it ere getting far from France. Our battery will be seven-inch rifles, four 68-pounders. In broacside they will be quite formidable.

There are many letters, official and other-

nemy battle when it will be advanta

There are many letters, official and otherwise, directed to rebels high in authority, con-cerning the building of vessels, &c. The tone of all, however, is despondent, particularly with regard to the lukewarmness of England. The 12th Illinois cavalry have enlisted as a vetersn regiment, and the advance pay and bounties have been paid. The 19th Pennsylvania cavalry have also received their advance pay and bounties, and taken the field.

[To the Associated Press.] New York, Nov. 11.
The steamer Arago, from Port Royal and
Charleston be now the evening of the 12th, has rrived. No news.
Information received here states that a

ourier was recently captured near Chatta-looga bearing a despatch from General Bragg o General Longstreet, ordering the latter to evacuate Lookout Mountain. evacuate Lookout Mountain.

This position is so important that such an order created much surprise there, and many regard it as a mere ruse on the part of the enemy, from the fact that they fired several shots from that position on the following morning. It is inferred that the order has not been repeated, or such movement had ever been really intended.

[To the Associated Press.]

[To the Associated Press.] Nashville, Nov. 15.
A correspondent of the Herald, dating the 11th, says: Since the partial occupation of Lookout Mountain by the Union forces under Hooker operations in front have been confine to strengthening the position already gained and to preparations for further occupation.

Active campaigning may be considered over for the present, and the two armies will probably occupy the time in reconnoitring

and flanking.

Mexican advices state that the commander of the French army in Mexico had taken the field at the head of his forces, and some encounters with the troops of the Republic had taken place. General Comonfort had assumed the position of commander-in-chief of the lat-ter forces.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15. The Herald has the following: Trains are off the track this side of Warrenton Junction; cause unknown. It is feared that Mosby had

a band in it.

The rebeis appear to have no apprehension of our assailing their position, and feel secure for the winter in their present quarters.

The World's Washington despatch states that at a consultation held in Washington on Saturday between the President, Stanton, Halleck, and Meade, Halleck and Stanton were in favor of the Army of the Potomac going immediately into winter quarters mac going immediately into winter quarters, while the President and Meade propose to take advantage of the completion of Rappa-hannock bridge to endeavor to force a fight on Lee at a point nearest the Rapid Ann. The bridge will be finished the first of the week.

Washington, Nov. 16.
The Editor of the Chronicle has conversed with an intelligent officer from Gen. Meade's headquarters, who slept the night before last beyond Culpepper. He reports the army in the highest possible spirits, and eager for a

There was a prevalent rumor, that, for some unexplained reasons not original with Gen. Meade, the army could have successfully and rapidly pushed on after the brilliant affair of Rappahaunock Station.
Our informant saw Hon. John Minor Botts, whose plantation has been completely sacked by the rebels, and who himself narrowly es-caped being sent to Richmond, instead of be-ing paroled. His daughter was so much alarmed and distressed by the treatment she received from the rebels that she is prostrated by a nervous fever.

y a nervous fever. The army was well up to Culpepper, and a From the Herald's correspondence, written at headquarters of Gen. Banks, Texas, the following details of the Texas expedition are

of the Banks, Texas, the following details of the Texas expedition are compiled: On the morning of the 30th, a heavy norther was experience, raging about 12 hous, during which the steamer Union and two schooners went down. The steamer Zepher had her machinery broken, and was taken in tow by the gunboat Owasco. The whole fleet, with the exception of the Union and two schooners, arrived at the rendezvous on the 3d. The first landing was made at Brazos Island on the 2d.

The 15th Maine, Col. Dwyer, started for Boca Chica, took possession of the pass, and encamped on the 3d. After a reconnoissance of the mouth of the Rio Grande, a landing was effected on the Texas shore. A high surf was running; and four bonts were capsized and seven soldiers and two sailors drowned. One of the boats, after returning from landing her men, succeeded in picking up a large number of those in the water, and, the Mexican shore being much nearer than the other, they started for it, but the Mexicans would not allow them to land, and the boat was compelled to cross the river to the Texas side. During the whole time not an armed rebel was seen.

The same correspondent says he counted 37

time not an armed rebel was seen. The same correspondent says he counted 37 blockade-runners in Mexican waters.
On the appearance of the fleet off the Texas shore, a series of fires were seen lighted all along the coast by the rebels. On the 2d a boat was picked up containing

two deserters from Texas cavalry, who stated that three rebel regiments had been lately sent from the Rio Grande to Galveston and Sabine Pass, and a regiment of cavalry had been sent o Houston, where Magruder is said to be Most of the rebel army is said to be scattered different points. Gen. Slaughter is said to be commander of

Fort Brown, superseding Gen. Bee.

A small rebel gunboat is said to be in Salvia Bayou, and on Mattagorda Island, near Salvia, is a large fort mounting nine gans.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 16. CHATTANOGA, Nov. 16.

All quiet in front. Lookout battery has been quite vigorously worked to-day, alternately on Hooker's camps, Moccasin Point, and Chattanoga camps. Shells are occasionable of the chattanoga camps. ally thrown into town, but, plunging fire, are neither accurate nor effective. No casualties are reported here. Our Moccasin batteries have a splendid range on the camps in Chattanooga Valley, on the east side of Lookout. The indications were that an attack would be made on Hooker's position by a large force of rebels ere long, but its strength and advantageous position have led to the abandonment geous position have led to f the scheme, it is believed.

The latest information from scouts contradict former reports.
It is said that the Western and Atlantic reinforcements to Bragg, and the road from Chickamauga Station, eight miles south, is lined with camps.

Rebels aver that the campaign will not be

closed without a decisive and bloody struggle for Chattanooga and East Tennessee. Intelligence from East Tennessee to the evening of the 14th is satisfactory. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 16.
The Richmond Whig of November 14 con-

tains the following:
Charleston, Nov. 12.—The enemy kept up a
moderate fire on Sumpter all day from their
mortar batteries and two Monitors. One Monitor and a wooden gunboat moved up to Sullivan's Island at noon, and shelled the bat ceries one hour.

Charleston, Nov. 13.—The firing of the ene-

sing and still going on this morning. The natices last night were two killed and one

PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO., Atlanta, Nov. 13.—The firing between our batteries and the enemy's continues briskly. The enemy has made a movement from right to left, either with a view of a division in order to attack Lockout, or to send troops to

The Whig also has the following: General Imboden is in Allegheny county, cooperating with General Echols. The report of his having had a fight and being wounded is doubtless premature. The Yankees under Averill have advanced to Covington, Allegheny

The Little Rock Democrat of the 3d says:
Deserters report that Marmaduke has fallen back south of Little Missouri river and joined Price on the road leading from Camden to Washington. The whole Southern force is estimated between 6,000 and 8,000.

Marmaduke's men are scouring the country, dressed in Federal uniforms, to detect Union symmetriers many of whom have been shot

sympathizers, many of whom have been shot Recruiting is still progressing finely at Little Rock.
Private advices from Memphis say that the rebels are repairing the Mobile and Ohio and the Mississippi Central Railroads as rapidly as

MAUNCH CHUNK, PA., Nov. 16. About seventy of the Buckshots have been arrested and sent to Reading. The murderer of G. K. Smith has been arrested and identified. The Tenth regiment New Jersey volunteers is now stationed in the district where the disturbances were, and the rioters are being arrested and forwarded to Reading for trial.

SANDY HOOK, NOV. 16. The steamer City of London, from Liverpcol on the 4th, via Queenstown on the 5th inst., passed this point at 4.30 P. M. Her dates are four days later.

The Times says that, unless technical difficulties impede the proceedings of the law, the case of the Alexandria and the suspected rams will be shortly actived. will be shortly settled, and trusts the decision will remove any just cause of complaint with-out unduly restricting industry. It was stated that Japan had applied for

French intervention with England.

The advance of the Bank of England's discount to 5 per cent failed to check the influx of gold, and a further advance was considered possible.

La France asserts that Maximilian's acceptance of the Mexican crown is no longer doubtful London, Nov. 5.—The French chamber has opened. The Emperor's speech was pacific. He opposes a European conference for the settlement of the Polish question. He hopes the arrival of Maximilian in Mexico will be ad-

MARRIED, At Belleview, at the residence of Wm. Brewer, Esq., on the 10th inst., by Elder W. W. Force, Mr. R. L. JONES to Miss MOLLIE D. BREWER. On Thursday evening, Nov. 12, 1863, at the residence of Mr. W. J. Amies, by Squire Clement, Mr. S. H. SMITH to Miss MARY BELLE SPALDING, all of this city.

vantageous to the country. Only passing allusions are made to American affairs.

On Saturday evening, November 14th, 1863, at 29 min-utes past 7, William Perz, youngest child of Thomas P, and Etta Jacob, aged 3 months and 9 days. At half-past twe o'clock P. M. on Saturday, Chas. Conne, at the age of 31 years and 4 months, of bron-

At Lagrange, on the morning of the 13th of November, Mrs Ann O. Legan, reject of John Legan, Esq., and daughter of the late Col. Richard C. Anderson, in he 74th year of her age. The variety year of ner age.

Cu Sunday, the 15th inst., JSAAC S. Mostop, in the 1st year of his age.

Mrs. SARAH PAINE TALBOT, wife of Dr. J. M. Talbot, an Monday, at 7 o'clock, in the 6ist year of her age. At his residence, in Daviess county, Ky, on the sthest, Mr. A. H. Stowers, in the forty-seventh year of

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Philadelphia, Pa.

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sia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

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Diploma for Machine Work.
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First Premium for Family Machine.
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ium for Family Machine. Saratoga Co. (N. Y.) Fair. First Premium for Family Machine, Mechanics' Institute (Pa.) Fair. First Premium for Machine for all purposes. First Premium for Machine Work.

OB The above comprises all the Fairs at which the GROVER & BAKER MACHINES were exhibited this year NO. 5 MASONIC TEMPLE, LOUISVILLE, PEPPER AND ALLSPICE—
25 bags Pepper;
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BLUKSTONE-3,000 lbs Bluestone for sale by n16 draw2 R. A. ROBINSON & CO. EXTRACT LOGWOOD-5,000 lbs Extract Logwood nie delwe R. R. ROBINSON & CO. A LUM AND COPPERAS - 25 bbls Alum; so bbls Copperas; for sale by n16 dedw2 Peras - R. A. ROBINSON & CO. BEIMATONE AND SULPHUB10 bbls Brimstone;
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> are under cultivation in the United States 163,261,-389 acres of land. Less than fifty millions of this nder rebel control. It is proposed to increase the productiveness of this and in the loyal States \$5 per acre. This would give us in five years \$2,831,534,725. Send this extra produce to Europe and get the Gold for it. Loan Two Thousand Five Hundred Millions Dollars of this Gold to the Government, and keep \$331,234,725 for private investment in the farmers' banks and agricul-

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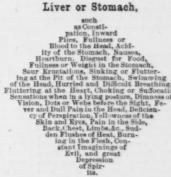
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the heneit of others.

I de this more readily in regard to Hoofland's Gerian Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this ity, because I was prejudiced against them for many ears, under the impression that they were chiefly an iccholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to tridice by proper tests, and for encouragement to tridhem, when suffering from great and iong-continues them, when suffering from great and iong-continues by proper tests, and for encouragement to tre when suffering from great and long-continue by. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, a ginning of the present year, was followed by treliet, and restoration to a degree of bodie and a vigor which I had not felt for six month and had almost despaired of regaining, ore thank God and my friend for discring m nee of them.

ADELPHIA, June 23, 1851.

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ce publish the following receist: Get One Bottle Hiland's German Bitters and mic with The Quarts of Good Brandy or Whiskey, and result will be a preparation that well far excel in dicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numeral Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less You will have all the virtues of Hoofland's Bitter in consection with a good article of Liquor, at a welless price than these inferior preparable.

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MESSES. JONES & EVANS: Well, gentlemen, your loofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers MESSES, German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in thes. It is vouched for by number of my comrades, seme of whose names are appended, and who were limit, and have been for the state of the property of the same of the same and the same of the s gen's, a member of Shr rman's celebrated battery, and mader the immediate command of Capt. R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my ardioudities. I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy-two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, the hospital. This was followed by great debility, the hospital. This was followed by great debility, on beard from the White House and sent to this city on beard the steamer State of Maine, from which I and den the 28th of June. Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was carcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a more down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not tals under these circumstances; and accordingly the physicians, who had been working fait hinly, though unsuccessfully, to rescee mair on the grasp of the dread archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a

ited innds as best suited me. An acquantance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederich Steinbron, of Sixth, below Arch street, advised me, as a forforn hope, to try our Bitters, and kindly procured a bottle. Fr m the time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank Goe for it, getting better. Though I have taken but two houtes, being permitted to rejoin my time of the sunging there, from whom I have heard nowing tor ighteen months; for, gettlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, from the vicinity of Front Beyal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of ifs which has taken the place of vagne fears; to your Bitters will I owe the glorious privil ge of sagin clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life. Very truly yours, we fully concur in the truth of the above statement, as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health.

JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st New York Battery, GEORGE A. ACKLEY, Co. C, 11th Maine. LLWIS C. HEVALLER, 924 New York. I. E. SPENCER, 1st Artillary, Battery F. J. B. FASEWELL, Co. B, 3d Vermont. HENRY B. JEROME, Co. B, 3d Vermont. HENRY T. MACDONALD, Co. C, 6th Maine. JOHN F. WARD, Co. E, 5th Maine. HERMAN KOCH, Co. H, 72d New York.

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